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Formerly Millard's Review

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IS AMERICA CHANGING HER CHINA POLICY?

"IS the United States changing its policy toward China?" This is a question quite frequently asked these days by persons who think they see—or would like to see—indications of a change in America's traditional policy toward China. A foreign observer of international politics in the Far East, who lives in Japan, recently discussed this subject from the standpoint of the American attitude on the Coltman case wherein an American merchant was murdered and the American consul at Kalgan was fired upon by Chinese soldiers. He professed to see indications of a change in the American attitude toward China in the manner in which Secretary Hughes took up this case demanding complete indemnification and apology and the energy with which the case has been pushed in Peking by Dr. Schurman, the American Minister. Other persons have also professed to see indications of a "hardening" of the American policy because of China's default on American loans and other governmental obligations for materials contracted for in good faith. Still other persons, chiefly those engaged in missionary and educational work in China sense a change in the American policy toward China because of the reported official grafting and ingratitude shown in connection with the distribution of the G. $8,000,000 American famine relief funds in China two years ago and as a result of the kidnapping of American missionaries and interference with their work in various parts of the country. One influential American missionary recently stated his emphatic opinion that China would never be able to obtain another dollar from the American people for famine relief purposes, and also stated that it was becoming more and more difficult to raise funds in America for educational work in China. To use his words, "The American people can't understand why they should be called upon to contribute practically a million dollars monthly for the maintenance of a Chinese educational system while the Chinese government although unable to find funds for paying the salaries of school teachers, in government schools, nevertheless is able to find funds for the support of an army of more than a million men under arms.'

IN a discussion of this subject, it should first be stated that governments do not change their policies toward other countries overnight. The British government did not decide to abrogate the Anglo-Japanese alliance all at once. It would be difficult to pick out any one thing that caused the British government to change its policy toward Japan.

Some think the change in the attitude of Britain toward Japan had its beginnings in the wave of anti-British sentiment and propoganda that swept Japan during the dark days of the European War when things looked blackest for the Allies Others believe the final decision was made when it was discovered that the Anglo-Japanese alliance was one of the chief causes of anti British sentiment in America. But regardless of the cause, the change finally came about; so with this factor of time and events in mind we may discuss Chinese-American relations. Probably the tide of American friendship for China reached its peak at the Washington Conference. Dr. Schurman, American Minister, in referring to this American sentiment for China in his address at the Washington birthday celebration in Peking last month said:

> "a great wave of altruistic sentiment on behalf of China swept over the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. There was no place in the world so favorable to China for the holding of the Conference as Washington, and I think it is a safe assertion that the delegates assembled in Washington could not have done on behalf of China more than they actually performed...."

To catalogue the recent benefits which China has derived largely as a result of this favorable American public opinion would fill many columns of the *Review*. First it enabled China to recover jurisdiction over her sacred province of Shantung. It caused Japan to withdraw her troops from Shantung, Hankow and parts of Manchuria. It caused several foreign nations to withdraw their post offices from Chinese soil. It assisted China in obtaining a revision of her tariff and provided means for further revisions in the direction of tariff autonomy. It provided a way for a committee of jurists to make an investigation and a report upon the subject of extraterritoriality. Briefly this favorable public sentiment in the United States provided China with a new charter of freedom and a means whereby this country may soon obtain undisputed jurisdiction over its entire domain.

IT is fortunate at this stage in the relations of China and the United States that a new book on this very subject should be available. We refer to "*Americans in Eastern Asia*," by Tyler Dennett, (The Macmillan Company, New York) an authoritative volume containing a historical review of the relations and activities of Americans in the Far East from the foundation of the American republic to the present. Even a cursory reading of this book will show that it has always been to the Americans that China has looked for relief in times of stress, and the Americans on their part have practically always stood with the Chinese against the aggressive actions of other foreign powers. Instance after instance is given to prove this even in the early days before the signing of the first treaty between the two countries in 1844. The first pronouncement on the subject of the Open Door was in 1840, according to Mr. Dennett. In 1815 the American merchants at Canton petitioned Congress for the establishment of an efficient consular establishment so that they could make representations independent of other nations to the Chinese officials and in the correspondence of President Jefferson, 1801-9, we find the President urging that an official commission be given to the master of one of the early American ships bound for China to the end that,

> "The opportunity hoped from that, of making known our nation, our circumstances and character, and of letting that government (China) understand at length the difference between us and the English, and separate us in its policy, rendered that measure a diplomatic one, in my view, and likely to bring lasting advantage to our merchants a d commerce with that country."

THIS statement by President Jefferson made more than a hundred years ago gives a hint and a very significant hint regarding the the problem of American policy toward China. The Americans were always faced with the alternative of joining with the English—and later other powers—in coercing China and even to the extent of aggressions upon Chinese territory, or the policy of taking China's side against the other foreigners. Upon many occasions the American merchants in China as well as their officials believed and recommended to Washington that the United States should follow a common policy with other foreign nations. Along about 1847-49 when Dr. Peter Parker was American minister he as well as certain American merchants at Canton advocated the seizure of the island of Formosa and in cooperation with the American fleet an actual protectorate over the island was established but when President Buchanan came into office in 1857 we find him issuing instructions to William B. Reed, the new minister to succeed Parker as follows:

> "This country (the United States), you will constantly bear in mind, is not at war with the government of China, nor does it seek to enter into that Empire for any other purpose than those of lawful commerce, and for the protection of the lives and property of its citizens. The whole nature and policy of our government must necessarily confine our action within these limits, and deprive us of all motives either for territorial aggrandizement or the acquisition of political power in that distant region .... You will not fail to let it be known to the Chinese authorities that we are no party to the existing hostilities, and have no intention to interfere in their political concerns, or to gain a foothold in their country. We go there to engage in trade, but under suitable guarantees for its protection. The extention of our commercial intercourse must be the work of individual enterprise, and to this element of our national character we may safely leave it."

TO bring this discussion down to the present, the Washington Conference offered the United States the opportunity of translating into actual accomplishment in the form of treaties its policies toward China as indicated in notes to the Powers, in State Department documents and of greater importance, the living sentiment of the American people toward the people of China. The various treaties of the Washington Conference which were all designed with the single idea of strengthening China, were a natural culmination and in direct accord with the traditional American policy toward China. So far so good! Now the question arises as to whether the United States with this historical background of nearly a century and a half of altruism toward China is likely to change its policy of assistance to China for a policy of cooperation with other Powers to the extent of forcing this country into some form of international receivership now openly advocated by a considerable section of the foreign press. Governmental policies in America are more closely responsive to public opinion than in other countries. No administration in America can long run counter to public opinion. A foreign policy adopted by one President and Cabinet may be overthrown and entirely reversed by the succeeding administration. For this reason no phase of foreign policy in America may have a longer life than four or eight years. For these

practical reasons, a change in policy in America in respect to China, would naturally be preceded by a change in public sentiment on the part of the American people generally. Whether the American people are suffering a revulsion of sentiment from the friendliness which has existed for several years and which reached its high point during the Washington Conference, is impossible to say at the present time.

THE American people and especially those in a position to influence foreign policy learned a great deal during the Washington Conference regarding actual conditions in China that they had not known heretofore. Much more news is being printed in the American papers regarding China now-a-days than at any time in the past with the possible exception of the Boxer rebellion period. At least six newspaper syndicates and press associations are now sending daily news dispatches to the American press. Accounts of civil wars, bandit outrages, political disturbances, changes in cabinet, kidnapping of missionaries, defaults on debts are now published in America and read by the American people almost as quickly as they are read in China. Thousands of American missionaries scattered throughout China are constantly writing home to their relatives and connections regarding conditions in China. Business men are sending home reports for the perusal of their directors and bankers. This is all having its effect upon American ideas regarding China, and upon American policy toward China. The American people are opposed to militarism and they took a strong stand on this subject at the Washington Conference. If they disapproved militarism in Europe and Japan, certainly they will not approve of it in China. However, in spite of these newer elements in the relations of the two countries we do not believe that there is likely to be any significant changes in the American policy toward China—unless—and this is of very great importance—the American people come to think that China is ungrateful for American assistance—philanthropic, educational, missionary, financial, diplomatic. If they should come to entertain this feeling, then there would be a change in policy and that quickly, witness the change that has taken place in American public sentiment in respect to Europe in the brief time that has elapsed since the final days of the European war when Americans, men, women and children, were giving their all to save humanity and civilization and democracy from what they considered to be a menace.

THE next point to consider is the question, What is the American policy toward China? and for an answer we find it well stated in the same address of Dr. Schurman:

> "This has always been the attitude of the United States toward China. We have seized no Chinese territory, we have sought no monopolies or exclusive privileges, we have essayed no intervention in the politics or government of China. Besides the pursuit of common interest—like the Open Door, for example—our part has always been that of the benevolent and disinterested helper of China. A warm friendship between the two governments and peoples has been built on that solid foundation of community of interest and altruistic service. The American government earnestly desire—I may truthfully say that millions of them devoutly pray—that this friendship may grow in depth, in intensity, in unalloyed sincerity, and cordiality. There is nothing, I am confident, which the American nation ranks higher in China except indeed the jewel of its own soul,—I mean justice, the inviolability of the lives and lawful rights of its citizens, and its own national dignity and self-respect."

Dr. Schurman's summary of the American policy toward China is excellent. This has always been the American policy toward China from the landing of the first American clipper ship in Canton in 1784 clear on down through the bonanza days of American trade in Canton and Shanghai in the first half of the last century to the present, a period of 139 years."

IF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT WAS IMPERIALISTIC

"IF the American government and people were imperialistic in their designs" according to the *American Review of Reviews*, "we should not at this very time be withdrawing from San Domingo, after having straightened out the affairs of that disorderly region. Nor would we have withdrawn so scrupulously from Cuba after having had many plausible excuses for a definite protectorate if not for full annexation. If we had been imperialistic, we should have found ways long ago to have acquired what is now the Canadian Northwest, and we should have brought a certain strip of Northern Mexico under our control. As a matter of fact, we have every desire to see transcontinental Canada succeed as a friendly neighbor, sharing North America with ourselves. We could probably give better government to northern Mexico than will ever emanate from a capital that is a thousand miles south of the Rio Grande. But as a matter of fact, Mexico is in no more danger from aggression on the part of her powerful northern neighbor than she is to-day from that forgotten menace of European re-conquest which was supported by the Holy Alliance, leading as it did to our proclamation of the Monroe Doctrine just one hundred years ago. Everybody who understands the facts knows that we are not playing a game of empire in the Philippines.

"WE were not unaware of our inherent power, and we were actually well along with a program that would have given us the most formidable navy in the world. Yet Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes assembled the Washington Conference to deal with affairs of the Pacific and the Far East, and on our own initiative we abandoned the plans that would have given us naval leadership, and we secured the adoption of a set of treaties which proved definitely that we had no imperialistic designs whatsoever in any part of the world. If we are remaining for a while longer in the Philippines, it is because we have done so much for the people of those islands that we have a right to make certain decisions. It is not for a group of ambitious Filipino politicians of comparatively small experience in the art of governing, and of no experience in diplomacy, to decide at what time and in what way there should be withdrawal of the benevolent oversight of the United States. Even the Filipino leaders themselves may not be wholly aware of influences that are at work behind the scenes for the removal of the American flag from Manila, and for the lessening of American influence in what was called at the Washington Conference "the regions of the Pacific." We serve many varied interests, above all we promote the welfare of the Filipinos themselves, by remaining in control of the general position of the Philippine Archipelago."

1923 or 1939---Getting Japan to Withdraw from Manchuria

BY GROVER CLARK

The Transfer to Japan,

FOLLOWING the Russo-Japanese war, Russia transferred all her holdings in the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan, as well as the "Southern Manchurian Branch" of the Chinese Eastern Railway—the line from Changchun to Port Arthur and Dairen. The provisions in the Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty of September 5, 1905 are as follows:

Article V—"The Imperial Russian Government transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, with the consent of the Government of China, the lease of Port Arthur, Valien and adjacent territory and territorial waters and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease.."

Article VI—"The Imperial Russian Government engage to transfer and assign to the Imperial Government of Japan, without compensation and with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and all its branches, together with all rights, privileges and properties appertaining thereto in that region, as well as all coal mines in the said region belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway."

Japan took steps to secure the "consent of the Chinese Government", and on December 22, 1905, an agreement was signed, Article I of whieh reads:

"The Imperial Chinese Government consent to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan by Articles V and VI of the Treaty of Peace above mentioned."

Now just what did Japan get by this transfer, and what did she have at the time.

1. She got the control of the leased terrltory in the Liaotung Peninsula for the balance of the original lease of twenty-five years (17½ years) with the right to prolong the lease if she could secure China's consent.

2. She got the control of the railway from Port Arthur and Dairen to Changchun, with the obligation to sell the line back to China in 1939 if China wanted to buy and to return it without payment in 1983. (It is not entirely clear whether, if China did not buy the line back in 1939, she thereby lost all chance to get control of it before 1983—there is no provision one way or the other either in the original Chinese Eastern Railway agreement of 1897 or in the agreement of 1898 for the Southern Manchurian Branch of this railway. In this respect, these agreements differ from the Sino-Russian contract of July 11, 1902 for the Kiring-Changchun line which states specifically that "if at the expiration of the 36 years' period China shall not desire to re-purchase the railway, this agreement shall be continued for 44 years longer.")

3. She had an agreement giving her the right to operate the Antung-Mukden Railway until the end of the "49th year of Kuang-Hsu"—i. e. the end of 1923.

Japan's next step was to provide by an Imperial Ordinance, issued June 7, 1906, for the organization of the "South Manchuria Railway Company" which was to be a semi-official organ, authorized to undertake the operation of the Japanese railways in Manchuria, mining, etc: Article I of the Japanese government order of August 1, 1906, regarding this company, names the railway lines that it is to take over:

"In accordance with the Additional Agreement of the Japan-China Treaty relating to Manchuria, signed on December 22nd. 1905, the Company shall engage in the traffic of the following railways: Tairen-Changchun, Nan-kuanling-Port Arthur, Tafangshen-Liushutun, Tashichiao-Yinkow, Yentai-Yentai Coal Mine Sukiatun-Fushun, Mukden,-Antunghsien."

For our particular purposes, only the first and last named lines are of special importance.

V. The Twenty-One Demands.

In 1915 Japan presented her Twenty-One Demands. One group of these related to the leases and railway rights which had been taken over from Russia and to the Antung-Mukden line. Japan demanded that the foreign control of all of these should be extended to ninety-nine years, with no provision for reversion to China before that time, and that should have that control. The specific dates of expiration even were mentioned. But, it should be noted, Japan went back to the original agreements—between Russia and China or between Japan and China as the case may have been—to define just what was to be covered by these extensions.

On May 25, 1916, all these "Twenty-One Demand" treaties, and the notes exchanged in reference to them, were signed—including agreement "respecting South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia," Article I of which reads:

"The two High Contracting Parties agree that the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny and the terms of the South Manchuria Railway and the Antung-Mukden Railway, shall be extended to 99 years."

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, notes were exchanged giving the specific dates of expiration in each case. The important part of these is as follows:

"I have the honor to state that, respecting the provisions contained in Article I of the Treaty relating to South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia, signed this day, the term of lease of Port Arthur and Dalny shall expire in the 86th year of the Republic or 1997. The date for restoring the South Manchuria Railway to China shall fall due in the 91st year of the Republic or 2002. Article 12 in the original South Manchurian Railway Agreement providing that it may be redeemed by China after 36 years from the day on which the traffic is opened is hereby cancelled. The term of the Antung-Mukden Railway shall expire in the 96th year of the Republic or 2007.

There is one point in this which is significant but may be overlooked. Japan clearly recognized that in its origin, the South Manchurian Railway was an integral part of the Chinese Eastern Railway, since "Article 12 of the original South Manchurian Railway Agreement" cannot possibly refer to the Sino-Russian agreement of 1898 for building the Southern Manchurian Branch" of the Chinese Eastern Railway—for the simple reason that there are only seven articles in that agreement. Article 12 of the 1896 agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway (which has been quoted above) contains the provision for China's purchase of the line after thirty-six years, which this note specifically cancels. By setting 2002 for the expiration of the 99 years, Japan also recognized that the line had been officially opened in 1903.

VI. The Situation Now.

WHAT, THEN IS THE SITUATION NOW?

Assuming that the Treaties of 1915 are valid, Japan is legally entitled to remain in possession of the Liaotung Peninsula leased territory until March 27, 1997, of the railway from the Peninsula to Changchun until July 1, 2002, and of the Antung-Mukden Railway until the end of 2007. (The naming of 2007 as the expiration date of the Antung-Mukden Railway holding—i. e. ninety-nine years after 1908—would indicate that Japan recognized that the "49th year of Kuang Hsu"—when the original fifteen-year concession expired—would have ended with 1923 and not with the Chinese New Year in 1924. The difference is only a few weeks, of course, but it may be important next winter. MacMurray implies that the expiration would be at the 1924 Chinese New Year, since he gives "1923-24" as the equivalent of the "49th year of Kuang Hsu".)

Japan is in a stronger position with regard to the extension of the Liaotung Peninsula lease than in the matter of the railway holding extensions, since the original lease agreement specifically provided for a prolonging of the occupation while the railway agreements contained no such clause.

Assuming that the 1915 Treaties are invalid, China is entitled to the following:

1. To refuse to prolong the Liaotuug Peninsula lease, if Japan should formally request such a prolongation on or before March 27, 1923. China technically would be under no obligation to pay Japan anything for the improvements in the leased territory, since there is no provision for such payment in the original lease.

2. By the end of 1923, to buy back from Japan the Antung-Mukden Railway, paying for it a sum to be fixed after a fair appraisal, as provided in the agreement of 1905 (quoted above).

3. On July 1, 1939, to buy back the South Manchurian Railway paying for it as provided in the agreements with Russia of September 8, 1896, and July 6, 1898 (quoted above) or on July 1, 1983, to claim the return of this line with payment.

VII. The Question of Validity.

But are those 1915 Treaties valid? At the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 the Chinese Delegation declared that "The 1915 agreements were however concluded by China

under the coercion of a Japanese ultimatum threatening war." And this has been the position taken by the Chinese people—with the conclusion that, having been secured under duress, the 1915 treaties were invalid. Furthermore, they never were approved by Parliament, though the Constitution requires Parliamentary approval. It is true that Parliament has not approved many other treaties—the Peace Treaty with Austria by which China became a member of the League of Nations, the treaty with Germany whereby the Germans surrendered their extraterritorial rights, and the Washington Conference agreements under which China already has secured an increase of her Customs tariff, to mention only a few. But neither has Parliament specifically repudiated any of these other treaties—as both Houses during the month of January, 1923, specifically repudiated the 1915 agreements with Japan. China, thus, has a fair case for claiming the invalidity of the agreements which extended the lease and the railway holdings to ninety-nine years.

Japan, on the other hand, has consistently insisted on the validity of the 1915 agreements. To give only the latest statement: Japan's Foreign Minister, in the Diet, on January 29, 1923, *Reuters* report stated: "Count Uchida.. said that the Japanese government was convinced that the wise government of the neighboring Republic would not nullify a treaty which was absolutely unalterable." Further quotations relating to Japan's position on this point are scarcely necessary.

It is clear, therefore, that if the Chinese government seek at this time to press a claim for the cancellation of the Liaotung Peninsula leases on March 27, Japan will flatly refuse. Nor is China at this time in any position to force her claim through against Japan's opposition.

For one thing, she would not be able to command the support of a world-wide public opinion, such as she had for her Shantung claims. This is due, in part, to a lack of interest in the Manchurian question (the relative amount of attention given the Shantung and Manchurian matters at the Washington Conference is a fairly accurate indication of the difference in the amount of public interest in the two subjects,) in part to the fact that Japan had pledged the return of Shantung while she consistently upheld the legality of her position in Manchuria, and in part—the large part perhaps—to the fact that most of those who are interested in Far Eastern matter are waiting to see what China will do with what already has been returned to her before urging that more be returned. If China gives a brilliant demonstration in Shantung and in the management of the post-office, for example, of a capactity to maintain at a high level of efficiency institutions which had been efficient under foreign control; if China proceeds to disband her troops and use wisely the extra money she will get from her increased tariff—if China in these ways proves that she is well on the road to complete order and stability, there will be much more readiness to give her back various concessions at present held by foreigners. But China most distinctly must prove her capacity.

Furthermore, if China presses her claim now and fails to make good—as she almost certainly will fail—she will be in an extremely weak position when she tries to bring up the matter later. The case will have been taken to court, as it were, and a judgment rendered. The burden of proof therefore will rest on China if she seeks an appeal.

On the other hand, there is good reason for presuming that in the course of the next decade or so order will have been brought out of the chaos in China—with the result that the Chinese government, speaking on behalf of a united four hundred million people, will be listened to with great respect. When that time comes, too, China will be in a position to take on financial burdens that now are utterly beyond her.

One thing more: Even if China were to make good her claim as to the invalidity of the 1915 agreements, even if she succeeded in compelling Japan to withdraw from Dairen and Port Arthur in March, she would get only an empty shell. China has no shadow of a claim for the return of the South Manchurian Railway before 1939—and without that Railway, the value of the Liaotung Peninsula ports is practically nil.

VIII. What Should China Do?

But if China say nothing before March 27, it will be easy for Japan to claim that this silence meant consent to the extensions to ninety-nine years. Therefore China must take some action to protect her interests. What should that action be?

On or before March 27, 1923, the Chinese Government should formally notify the Japanese Government that it does not recognize the validity of the extension of the Liaotung Peninsula lease and the South Manchurian Railway and Antung-Mukden Railway holdings to ninety-nine years. At the same time the Chinese Government should announce that, while it does not intend to press for an immediate withdrawal of Japan from the Liaotung Peninsula, or to demand that Japan sell the Antung-Mukden Railway to China by the end of 1923, it explicitly reserves the right to take up these points with Japan at a convenient time in the future.

It would not be necessary for China, now, to name the time when it would request that negotiations be opened. But it might very well work out that this request could most advantageously be put in 1939, in connection with the proposal that China should exercise her right to purchase the South Manchurian Railway at the expiration of the thirty-six years. There is a fair chance that sixteen years from now the Chinese government will be in a position to make such a purchase—and to make very real to Japan the possibility of serious trouble if its wishes are not complied with. By that time, too, it is quite possible that Japan will be ready voluntarily to cancel the extensions. Similar cancellations of unjust treaties have been made in the past.

But whether this change comes in Japan or not, for the present it is very clear:

That China cannot now make good her claim for Japan's withdrawal from the Liaotung Peninsula on the ground that the lease has expired;

That China cannot, by the end of 1923, buy back from Japan the Antung-Mukden Railway;

That the probabilities are very strong that in the course of the next decade or so conditions in China will become so much improved that this country will really be capable of taking care of the leaseholds and the railways if they are returned, that therefore public opinion throughout the world will be ready to urge such a return, that the Chinese government will be in a position to speak on behalf of the entire Chinese nation and consequently will command far greater respect than is now accorded to the Peking authorities, and that, for all these reasons, Japan will be much more ready to give China what she wants than she is now.

It may be that a favorable opportunity for raising the question with Japan will come before 1939. But in any case an opportunity will arise automatically at that time. Whether China will be in a position to take advantage of it will depend entirely on the extent to which the internal problem of getting a strong, stable and nation-wide government is solved. If such a government be established, the rest—in connection not only with these Japanese holdings but with all other foreign concession and special privileges as well—will come easily. Until such a government be established, here is little hope for a solution of the problem of foreign interests in China.

Peking, March 1, 1923.

U. S. Consulate Gets Instructions on Values of Exports

New instructions from the U. S. State Department were received at the U. S. Consulate in Shanghai last week with regard to the market value of merchandise on date of exportation which value, according to the instructions, much be shown on consular invoices. The information received was:

"Reference is made to a previous instruction of the Department of State requiring exporters to plainly indicate on invoices of merchandise obtained by purchase, the date of the purchase, such data to be determined by the date of the acceptance of the order by the foreign shipper.

"The present instruction is based on Section 481, paragraph 10, of the Tariff Act of 1922, giving to the Secretary of the Treasury the right to require any information, relative to the contents of an invoice, not otherwise set out, which he may deem necessary to a proper appraisement, examination and classification of merchandise.

"Pursuant thereto this Consulate General is instructed to require shippers to show, additionally, on the purchase form of all consular invoices certified at this office the market value of the merchandise on the date of exportation, such information to appear on the margin of the invoice."

Mr. Woods New U. S. Ambassador to Tokio

Cyrus E. Woods, Ambassador to Spain, has been selected by President Harding, to succeed Mr. Warren as Ambassador to Japan, according to a news despatch from Washington.

Mr. Woods is a native of Clearfield, Pa., and received most of his education in the Pennsylvania schools and university. He was admitted to the Bar in Pennsylvania in 1889 and practised both in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He was Minister to Portugal in 1912, and for a long time was a member of the Pennsylvania Senate and Secretary of the State. It was in 1921 that he received his appointment as Ambassador to Spain.

Jurisdiction over Foreigners in Siam

BY ELDON R. JAMES LL. D., S. J. D.

III.

The French treaty of 1907 was quickly followed by a new British treaty, in some respects the most important since the treaty of 1855. This treaty, [37] signed March 10, 1909, followed the precedent set in the French treaty of 1907 and divided British subjects in Siam into two classes, those registered at British consulates before the date of the treaty and those registered afterwards. The British treaty, however, went far beyond the French in that it placed all British subjects in Siam, whether of European or Asiatic origin, under the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts. This retrocession of jurisdiction was regulated in an annexed protocol. Jurisdiction over British subjects of whatever origin, throughout Siam registered before the date of the treaty, was transferred to the Siamese International Courts established by the treaty of 1883, the powers of which were extended so as to include the whole of the kingdom. It was provided that these courts should come to an end and their jurisdiction be transferred to the ordinary Siamese courts after the promulgation and coming into force of the Siamese codes, namely, the Penal Code, [38] the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Code of Procedure and the Law for Organization of Courts. All other British subjects were remitted to the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts under the conditions defined in the protocol.

The protocol provided for the establishment of International Courts, which it must be remembered are not in any sense mixed tribunals in the Chinese sense but strictly Siamese courts, at such places as might be thought desirable from the standpoint of the good administration of justice. Their jurisdiction was to extend to all civil and commercial matters to which British subjects were parties, and in penal matters to breaches of law of every kind whether committed by British subjects or to their injury. The privilege of evocation was to be exercised in accordance with the terms of the treaty of 1883 but was to cease as to all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated as soon as the text of such codes or laws was communicated to the British Legation. Change of venue from the provinces to Bangkok or before the judge who would try the case if it had been transferred to Bangkok, might be demanded by a British subject in the position of defendant or accused and would be granted if the court considered the change desirable. Notice of all such applications was to be given to the British consular officer. Appeals were to be adjudged by the Court of Appeal of Bangkok and notice of all such appeals was to be communicated to the consul who was permitted to give a written opinion to be annexed to the record. Appeals from the judgments of the Court of Appeal on questions of law were to lie to the Supreme or Dika Court.

So far as the guarantees just outlined are concerned there is no considerable variation from the provisions of the French treaty and protocol of 1907 but there are other provisions which go far beyond the requirements of those documents. The French protocol required that all judgments on appeal from the International Courts should bear the signatures of two European judges. The British protocol extends this to appeals from the ordinary courts as well. The French protocol contains no reference to the sitting of advisers in either International or ordinary courts of first instance while the British protocol has the following:

> Section 4. In all cases whether in the International Courts or in the ordinary Siamese Courts, in which a British subject is defendant or accused, a European legal adviser shall sit in the Court of First Instance. In cases in which a British born or naturalized subject not of Asiatic descent may be a party, a European adviser shall sit as a judge in the Court of First Instance and when such British subject is defendant or accused the opinion of the adviser shall prevail.

The treaty of 1909 and the annexed protocol mark an advance from the Siamese standpoint in that jurisdiction over all British subjects, regardless of origin, was transferred to Siamese courts. This retrocession of jurisdiction, however, was safeguarded by many restrictions some of which appear for the first time in the history of Siamese treaties. The promulgation of the Siamese codes will not have the effect of doing away with these restrictions for, with the exception of the privilege of evocation which terminates when the codes come into force and the cessation at that time of the jurisdiction of the International Courts, they continue into the ordinary Siamese courts in all cases in which British subjects are involved.

Except, therefore, as to evocation, the exercise of which comes to an end when the codes are put into force, all the other restrictions upon the surrender of jurisdiction may continue forever unless they are modified or ended through the somewhat uncertain processes of diplomatic negotiation, for the treaty does not contain any provision permitting a complete denunciation. Neither the reconstruction of Siamese law nor the completion of the reorganization of the judicial system and the development of a sufficiently large corps of Siamese judges with training and experience enabling them to satisfy reasonable European standards of judicial performance, will of themselves result in freeing Siam from the restrictions contained in the treaty of 1909.

The effect of the treaty of 1909 just alluded to was recognized to a limited extent by the British plenipotentiary by whom the treaty was signed, for, in a letter [39] bearing the same date as the treaty and addressed to the Siamese Minister for Foreign Affairs, he said:

> With reference to the guarantees contained in the first paragraph of Article 4 of the Jurisdiction Protocol, I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government will be prepared in due course to consider the question of a modification of or a release from his guarantee when it shall be no longer needed. His Majesty's Government are also willing that, in negotiations in connection with such a modification or release, the matter shall be treated upon its merits alone and not as a consideration for which some other return should be expected.

However, the conditions which must be satisfied by the Siamese Government, before it can be regarded that the guarantees in the first paragraph of April 4, which are by no means all the guarantees contained in the treaty and protocol, are no longer needed, are not set out and the question of securing modifications of the system or its abolition remains, as before, the subject of diplomatic negotiation.

A treaty [40] with Denmark, signed March 15, 1913, extended the system of the British treaty and protocol of 1909 to Danish subjects, but the guarantees were given only through a most favored nation clause and not directly.

Siam's entry into the war on July 22, 1917, on the side of the Allied and Associated Powers, had the effect of terminating the consular jurisdiction theretofore exercised by Germany and Austria-Hungary. The Treaty of Versailles of June 28, 1919, contains, in Article 135, a recognition by Germany of the termination of all treaties conventions, and agreements with Siam, including all right of exterritorial jurisdiction, as from July 22, 1917. The same provision is contained in the treaty of peace with Austria of September 10, 1919, in Article 110, and in the treaty of peace with Hungary of June 4, 1920, in Article 94.

The latest treaty [41] concluded by Siam is that with the United States, signed at Washington on December 16, 1920, the ratifications of which were exchanged in Bangkok September 1, 1921. Jurisdiction is dealt with in an annexed protocol which provides that consular jurisdiction as theretofore exercised by the American consul, except as to the trial of evoked cases, ceases and determines upon the exchange of ratifications, and that thereafter all citizens of the United States and persons, corporations, companies and associations entitled to its protection in Siam are to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Siamese courts. However, until the promulgation and putting into force of all the Siamese codes, namely, the Penal Code, the Civil and Commercial Codes, the Codes of Procedure and the Law for Organization of Courts, and for a period of five years thereafter, but no longer, the United States, through its diplomatic and consular officials in Siam, whenever in its discretion it deems it proper so to do in the interests of justice, may evoke any case pending in any Siamese court, except the Supreme or Dika Court, in which an American citizen or a person, corporation, company or association, entitled to its protection is defendant or accused. All evoked cases are to be disposed of by the diplomatic or consular official of the United States in accordance with the laws of the United States properly applicable, except that as to all matters coming within the scope of codes or laws regularly promulgated and in force, the texts of which have been communicated to the American Legation, the rights and

37 *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 102, p. 126.

38 This code had already come into force in 1908.

39. Pitkin, *op. cit.*, Supp., p. 223.

40. *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 107, p. 750.

41. *American Journal of International Law*, No. 1, Jan., 1922, *Official Documents*, p. 25.

liabilities of the parties are to be determined by Siamese law. Appeals are to be judged by the Court of Appeal at Bangkok and an appeal on a question of law from the Court of Appeal lies to the Supreme or Dika Court. In cases arising in the provinces to which Americans are parties as defendants or accused, a change of venue may be had, should the court consider such change desirable, and the trial may then take place either at Bangkok or before the judge in whose court the case would have been tried at Bangkok.

It will be seen that the United States has not seen fit to adopt the system of advisers as established in the British treaty of 1909. Instead it has preferred to rely upon evocation for a limited period as the sole guarantee of satisfactory action by the Siamese courts, though there is nothing in the protocol to prevent the Siamese government from providing advisers to sit in American cases whenever they may deem it desirable to do so. The extension of evocation to the Court of Appeal is, however, another novelty in the already too confused course of development of the Siamese treaties, but its effect in further confounding the Siamese courts has been more than overcome through the provision limiting the duration of the guarantee For the first time since 1855, when the system of consular jurisdiction began. a Western nation has bound itself to submit, after the lapse of a definite time, all those entitled to look to it for protection to the courts of Siam without guarantees, except those involved in arrangements for appeal and change of venue.

SUMMARY

At the present time, full consular jurisdiction exists as to the subjects and nationals of Portugal, The Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Belgium, Spain, Japan, and Russia. [42]

Italian nationals and subjects in five of the northern provinces are under the jurisdiction of the International Courts, while in the rest of Siam full consular jurisdiction prevails.

French citizens and French subjects of non-Asiatic origin, except in five northern provinces, where they are subject to the jurisdiction of the International Courts, are still withdrawn from Siamese jurisdiction and full consular jurisdiction in the remainder of the country exists as to them. French Asiatic subjects and French proteges are, however, under Siamese jurisdiction. Those registered at French consulates before March 23, 1907, are subject to the jurisdiction of the International Courts. Those registered after that date are under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. As to the former group, the French consul has the privilege of evocation and judgments in the Court of Appeal must bear the signatures of two European judges.

British subjects of whatever origin, registered at British consulates before March 10, 1909, are under the jurisdiction of the International Courts, and those registered after that date, under the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. As to those subject to the jurisdiction of the International Court, the consul has the privilege of evocation. In both courts, whenever a British subject is defendant or accused, a European legal adviser sits in the court of first instance. If British born or naturalized subjects of non-Asiatic descent are parties, the adviser sits as a judge, and if they are defendants or accused, his opinion prevails Appeals from either the ordinary courts or the International Courts must bear the signatures of two European judges. The jurisdiction of the International Court extends also, to cases involving breaches of law not merely by British subjects but to their injury as well.

The jurisdiction of the International Court will come to an end upon the promulgation and putting into force of all the codes now in preparation. When this happens, the privilege of evocation associated with those courts ceases.

Danish subjects are under a regime substantially identical with that for British subjects but the guarantees are secured only by a most favored nation clause Those registered at Danish consulates before March 15, 1913, are subject to the International Courts and those registered subsequently to the ordinary courts.

The British, French, Italian, and Danish consuls have the right to be present [43] at trials in International Courts of first instance when their nationals, subjects, or proteges, respectively, are parties, and to make observations in the interest of justice, and when appeals are taken, the British, French, and Danish consuls have the right to file written opinions to be annexed to the record.

Under arrangements with Italy, The Netherlands, Denmark, France, and Great Britain, the categories of persons entitled to enjoy consular jurisdiction or special privileges in Siamese courts have been strictly defined.

Citizens of the United States and others entitled to its protection are submitted to the Siamese courts, without distinction between International and ordinary courts. For a period ending five years after the promulgation and coming into force of all the codes, the United States may evoke, from any court except the Supreme Court, any case to which Americans and others entitled to its protection are parties as defendants or accused. In the trial of evoked cases, the laws of the United States will be applied except as to matters covered by Siamese codes and laws actually promulgated and in force and duly communicated to the American Legation, in which cases the rights and liabilities of the parties will be determined by Siamese law.

Nationals of the former German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, except in those cases in which they have become either French, Italian, or Danish have now no treaty rights or privileges whatever. They would. therefore, be subject to the full jurisdiction of the Siamese courts just as are the nationals and subjects of other countries which have never had treaty rights in Siam. [44]

Prior to the War. Germany extended its good offices under similar arrangements to the citizens and subjects of Switzerland and Turkey. Swiss interests are now looked after by the United States.

Subjects of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and citizens of Czecho-Slovakia are entitled to the good offices of France but are not privileged to claim exterritoriality.

This is the third and last of a series of articles on the subject of Extraterritoriality as applied in the Kingdom of Siam. Dr. James, the author of the articles is American Adviser in Foreign Affairs at Bangkok. The articles appeared originally in the American Journal of International Law and are reprinted in the Weekly Review with Dr. James' permission.

The New North China Desk Hong List

The 1923 *North China Desk Hong List*, printed and published at the office of the *North Cnina Daily News*, Shanghai, is available at the present time. The hong list is a general business directory for Shanghai and the Northern River ports. Accompanying the hong list this year is an excellent map of Shanghai, revised, showing all of Shanghai, the Pootung shore which is taken from surveys by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, the French Settlement taken from surveys by the French Municipal Council and a portion west of Edinburgh Road which is taken from a plan prepared by R. W. Shaw. The hong list contains the alphabetical list of firms in Shanghai as well as in thirty-five northern and southern cities. A portion is devoted to shipping, trade directory, agents directory, who's who (alphabetical list of male residents , railways, street directory, road directory, and residential directory.

In addition to the above, general information is supplied on the following subjects: diplomatic and consular services for China, postal union rates, (Chinese), Shanghai fire department, fire districts, harbor regulations for the port of Shanghai, daily time signals, English weights and measures with metrical equivalents, Chinese weights and measures with English equivalents, and exchange tables, an alphabetical list of Shanghai women. Missions and a missionaries who's who is also included. A calendar for 1923, showing the English and Chinese calendars, English festivals, national days and bank holidays, Chinese festivals, and the Jewish and Mohammedan calendars are inserted.

42 At the present time, there is, however, no Russian consular court in Siam.

43 As the courts are open in Siam, there is no significance to be attached to this privilege.

44 Cuba, which has no treaty relations with Siam, employs the good offices of the United States, under an arrangement between the United States and Siam made in 1902. At that time the United States had exterritorial jurisdiction, but Siam, while willing to accept the good offices of the United States with regard to the protection of Cuban interests, was not desirous to extend exterritoriality to Cuban nationals. Secretary Hay, in a dispatch to the American Minister in Bangkok, dated December 18, 1902, accepted this position and stated that the United States "does not regard the exercise of good offices by the United States representives as involving a claim for Cuban citizens of the extraterritorial rights secured to United States citizens by treaty."

A "Profitable" Time Was Enjoyed by All

EDITOR, *The Weekly Review*:—

Shanghai, Hankow, Peking and Tientsin in turn were visited by Mr. Babbitt, who was on a tour for the purpose of gathering accurate information for his associates at home. The China residents welcomed him cordially and he enjoyed a round of pleasant dinners in his honor. The procedure and conversation at these parties varied little from that recorded in *The Weekly Review* of February 17, under the caption, "*A Very Pleasant Time Was Enjoyed By All.*" Mr. Babbitt grew restless, however. He felt vaguely that he was not getting the real information he sought. One day at the Club after discussing with a prominent Taipan the hazards encountered, when endeavoring to secure cocktails at home, Mr. Babbitt referred to his difficulties relative to obtaining information of value. After consenting to partake of "the other half" he said: "Mr. Tai-Pan, the people I meet in China tell me of their troubles with their servants, of the difficulties encountered collecting overdue accounts from the Peking government and so on concerning their daily problems and worries. The impression gained after putting all these scattered bits of conversation together is that things are very bad in China and growing worse all the time; in fact the situation is quite hopeless. Occasionally reference is made to the necessity of foreign capital being invested in China before substantial trade can be developed. Confidentially Mr. Taipan I am out here representing a strong financial group but based on the information so far gained, I cannot conscientiously recommend that my associates enter this field." Upon this Mr. Taipan became thoughtful, drained his glass and then replied. "I think I can arrange with my friend Mr. Smith to give a stag dinner in his bachelor apartments at which you may meet some old China hands who have not confined their observations to one or at the most two or three treaty ports."

A few evenings later Mr. Babbitt found himself one of a party of twelve men gathered together in Smith's comfortable apartments. The host proved to be a quiet but genial man of the world who had travelled much throughout China. Among the guests were several prominent Taipans, an explorer, a writer and two Consular officers. All of them had travelled extensively. The conversation was a revelation to Mr. Babbitt. He listened to accounts of experiences in the various provinces of China, of travels in Yunnan, Szechuan, Thibet, Manchuria, Mongolia, Sungaria and to far off Kashgar.

The people and the resources of China and its outer territories were revealed to him by men who spoke from broad but intimate personal knowledge. He realized clearly for the first time the vast extent of territory and the varied resources, the characteristics of the people, the splendid qualities as well as the serious defects in their old established culture and civilization and obtained a comprehensive conception of the difficult problems confronting an old conservative race passing through the travail of an adjustment to the machinery age. The group having gathered before the fire-place for coffee and cigars, Mr. Babbitt remarked that he was intensely interested in all that had been said. "I realize now the great potentialities of China but they tell me that there is no effective government, the country is bankrupt, disorganized and growing more so." At this the host and other guests turned to Mr. Worthington who had said little during the meal except to answer occasional inquiries for information upon various points and subjects. Turning to Mr. Babbitt he said "those of us who live in China find it difficult to avoid the error of reaching conclusions based upon a close-up view of the picture." Our perspectives often are distorted by the personal and business difficulties encountered day by day. Current happenings and incidents overshadow the trend of events, and the less obvious undercurrent of progress taking place. It is useful to pause at times and review what has transpired looking back over a period of twelve years (the life of the Republic), twenty-five and even fifty years. It will be found that radical changes have taken place and that no little material progress has been made in the application of Western mechanical and electrical devices to communicational and industrial purposes. These things have been brought to China by Westerners, but the Chinese are now catching on as it were and beginning to utilize and adapt them to their own peculiar needs. Numerous and occasionally glaring mistakes are made but on the whole progress is taking place and the movement is gathering force in spite of disappointing set backs. There is no doubt about it, progress would be much more rapid if political conditions were stable. The much needed railways could be built and other major projects necessary to the development of the country could be undertaken if China were sufficiently well organized to assure reasonable profit to domestic and foreign investors. There is nothing surprising, however, about the disorganized political situation which exists, as a by-product of the transition taking place. It would be remarkable if such were not the case. At that conditions are incomparably better than in Russia and from a business standpoint more favorable than in western Europe and the Near East. China for instance lacks a uniform national currency system but it is on a metalic basis. Silver-Gold Exchange may fluctuate but a Chinese dollar is worth its weight in silver in the world's markets."

Mr. Watkins interposed with the remark that, "We foreigners are prone to underestimate the time required to adjust and organize China's governmental affairs to meet the new conditions and requirements imposed by machinery civilization. We are impatient and wish to see accomplished next month what of necessity must come about through slow evolution spread over a period of years. While the conditions are not parallel it may be instructive to note that between the fall of the Tang dynasty in 907 A. D. and the rise of the Sung dynasty about 960 A. D. there intervened nearly fifty years of conditions similar in some respects to those prevailing during the 12 years since the downfall of the Ching dynasty. The country was broken up into factions, also warring Tuchuns usurped authority and fettered commerce. Nevertheless, the country survived and order was restored.

"That may be all right for the next generation," was the retort of a young business man, "but we are out here to make money in our own life time." "Quite right," continued Mr. Worthington, "and we should not make the mistake of belittling the difficulties which hamper our efforts to-day and probably will continue to do so for a good many years to come. Nevertheless business is being conducted by experienced firms. There is profitable business to be transacted in spite of conditions. The resourceful and longsighted persistent firms are bound to succeed. Someone will reap the rewards if we do not. Instead of bewailing our fate we should set about to find ways and means of overcoming the difficulties in a manner which will benefit the Chinese perhaps even more than the foreigners. Our criticisms should be of a constructive helpful character. The Chinese business men are gradually becoming conscious of their responsibility and powers and eventually will assert themselves to the extent of bringing about a reasonably effective and stable government; it is inevitable. Our own best interests will be promoted by sympathetic co-operation with Chinese business men. The Chinese on their part may gain much by utilizing the experience and technical skill of the foreigners. Both parties should co-operate to keep the youth and more impetuous reformers from bringing disaster by attempting to make progress too fast, by agitating the removal of extraterritorial and other safe-guarding restrictions before the under the surface educational technical and business forces of progress have had the requisite time to effect unification and sound government procedure."

Mr. Wisenburg, the taipan of a large machinery and equipment house, concurred and added, "In the meantime, the field is not closed to judicious investment of home capital in a manner which will assist the Chinese in the development of their resources, at the same time enlarging the market for foreign tools, machinery, equipment and mechanical supplies of all kinds. However, if such investments are made in a haphazard fashion and by inexperienced men they are almost certain to lead to grief. Financial houses can be built up successfully only by training men and through patience, perseverance and constructive genius applied consistently over a period of years. Smaller ventures should be undertaken at first as a training for the large activities that are bound to come to the firm which builds carefully and possesses the "Guts" to stick in spite of initial reverses.

A general discussion followed in which the practical difficulties were in-no-wise minimized but through it all was expressed a conservative optimism and a firm belief in the great resources and fundamental soundness of China, the country and the people. On the way to the hotel Mr. Babbitt, remarked to Mr. Taipan, "This evening has altered my entire outlook I have gained a perspective and a vision of opportunities for constructive investment and effort, at the same time the difficulties and hazards have been made clear. In spite of them I am encouraged. I will get out into the country and investigate further on my own account. I now realize that China is not a field where quick returns are to be obtained, neither is the country going to pieces, nor is business impossible. It is a field which must be cultivated, sown with cautiously and intelligently placed investments from which substantial harvests may be reaped over a long period of years.

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An Optimistic View of China

BY TANG CHI-CHIEN

Whenever people, Chinese as well as foreigners, are talking about China we often hear such mournful, low-spirited, and pessimistic expressions as "China is entirely hopeless," "China is going to perish," "The last day of China will come soon," so on and so forth. I always wonder what has made them so disappointed and pessimistic. Is China really going to perish soon while it occupies an area of thirty million square miles and possesses a population of four hundred million people? Is China helplessly and deplorably going to breathe her last breath while she is just out of her new birth and yet with a bright and incontestable prospect at her front?

The phenomena which have made our observers so discouraged and dejected, as far as I can guess, are probably the present political chaos and the corrupt officials as well as the bloodthirsty and despotic militarists. If these are the causes which have made them so pessimistic about China, they are, I should say, too short-sighted and too easily excited. We, who are going to pass a judgement upon the fate of China, must keep it in mind that adjustment to a new situation and environment demands a period of chaos. The seeming disquiet and disorder in China are the inevitable and natural processes during the transition period from monarchy to democracy just as youth has to pass through trials before he can become experienced and attain to real manhood. Again let me remind you that China became a republic just a few years ago and we are just having the same troubles as every nation has gone through in the fight for liberty and freedom. It required America more than three-quarters of a century to accomplish national unity after the colonies achieved independence. It took France more than a century to establish a real republican government. Take England for another example, she suffered from nearly one hundred year's revolution before the Stuart family was driven out. China is very young. She is only eleven years old. There is much time for her to learn yet.

Nor should we be disappointed with the corrupt officials and self-seeking militarists. Just let us spare a little time in scanning the list of the government officials. Most of them, if not all, were the parasitic and useless officials of the Chin Dynasty. Only take the most prominent ones for our illustration, among the five presidents of China, three of them are the above mentioned type of men. If they had marvelous ability they should have shown themselves during the late dynasty, should have made that Empire strong, and should not have caused the out-break of the Revolution. They were the rotten officials who had made the Empire fall and now they are going to bring the Republic to ruin again! We cannot rely upon them. But we need not be disappointed with them as I have said. They are merely the base personages of the transition period and surely will soon be eliminated and deducted as time evolves, and in a certain time they will be replaced by the well-educated and intelligent figures, the saviors of China.

Moreover we can get some consolation by reviewing our progress in different lines. The most conspicuous example of China's progress is the growth of patriotism in the people. It is patriotism which is lifting the four hundred millions of China to that exalted plane in which they are willing to lay down their lives upon the altar of their country. It is the patriotism of the people, to present a united front against the Japanese occupation of Shantung, the downfall of the powerful Anfu party through the agitation of merchants and students.

The growth of public opinion in China is another wonderful sign of progess. Now the Chinese people are greatly interested in talking and criticising politics as much as in paying attention to the public affairs. Are these not the real indications of the growth of public opinion?

Another example of China's progress is shown in her education. During recent years boys' education as well as girls' has made a marvelous and wonderful progress. The number of students in schools is rapidly increasing and more funds are yearly being appropriated for educational expenses. Many up-to-date universities have been established. The world intellectual leaders and Westernized returned students have been invited to teach in those institutions. Dr. Paul Monroe said "Education is the means by which small or weak nations may become so strong through their cultural strength and achievements that their place in the political world may be made secure." Since China's education is progressing so rapidly there is no doubt that her place in the political world will be made secure.

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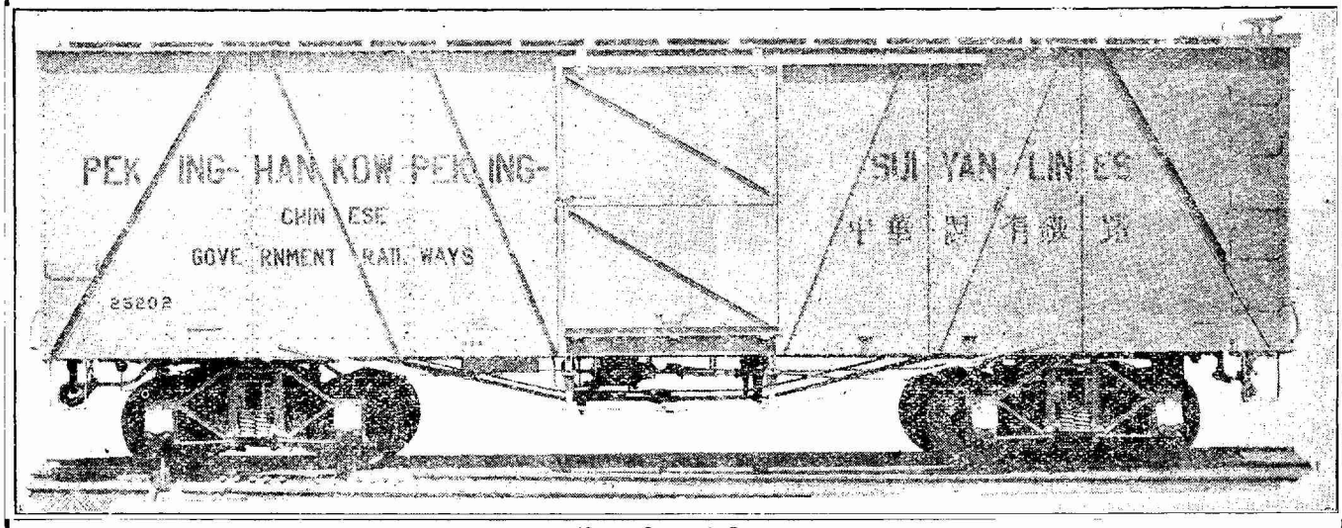

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But progress is also shown in industry. The milk factories and industrial companies are numerous now in China. The method of organization and the technique are all up-to-date and newly learned from the West. The railroads are being built through the length and breadth of the country.

From what I have mentioned above we can easily see that China is not hopeless nor irretrievable but, just to the contrary, it is full of hope and new life. The life and hope of a nation, in a large measure, depend upon her people. If the people are intelligent and strong both morally and physically, the nation will be a strong nation sooner or later, no matter how chaotic the present condition is. We may almost consider it as a rule.

Now naturally comes the next question "What should the Chinese people, I mean the common people, excluding the corrupt officials and militarists of course, do in order to make the nation more hopeful and progress more rapidly?" Here are some humble proposals. First, the people may develop industry, education and other measures which are fundamental and essential to the development of the nation. We must know the most important and essential elements which can make the nation strong are not the government officials nor entirely the activities of the government, but in a greater degree they are the efforts and endeavours which are put forth by her citizens. I, therefore, heartily and most anxiously hope that the Chinese people will work out the salvation themselves rather than rely upon the government.

Secondly, the different classes of people may organize systematically and methodically strong unions. By these unions they can make strong demands and supervise the doings of the government. When the time comes and chance permits, these unions may also effect the expulsion of the present government, the abolition of the Tuchunate, the disabandment of the soldiery, the protection of China's sovereignty and integrity from foreign aggression. We must know "Union is strength." I may well add to that, "With union nothing is impossible however difficult it may be." China is hopeful! China is hopeful! My fellow countrymen, take heart do your best to make China a strong nation to make China shine in the world and shine forever.

Kaifeng, February 28, 1923.

The Opium Question

Sir John Jordan, the late British Minister Plenipotentiary to China, who took such an active part in the Opium Commission at the League of Nations, was not well pleased at the outcome of it and was extremely disappointed that more publicity had not been given to the opium question, according to one of the correspondents who interviewed him immediately upon his return from Geneva.

The paper giving prominent mention to Sir John's speech was the *Manchester Guardian*, which quoted Sir John as saying, "the basic question of opium is one of production. There has been no appreciable change in the world production since the last Hague Opium Convention and while there have been improvements here and there, there has been a very bad and marked recrudescence in China. As all opium produced is used, there can be no material advance till production is radically dealt with. Sir John thought that there was a likelihood that more steps in this direction might be taken owing to the recent action of Persia and Turkey.

Sir John Jordan expressed his views of the proposal to legitamize the opium traffic. His views appear as follows (in part):

"I regard the proposal as a retrograde and am glad to see that the Chinese present deprecated it. The demoralization of the Outdoor Staff of the Customs is a small matter compared with the demoralization of China. The government at Peking is naturally anxious to exploit any source of revenue which will help it to prolong its precarious existence, but there is, I trust, still enough public opinion in the country to resist a relapse which will stigmatize Chinese for all time as an opium-ridden race. It was the removal of this national disgrace which supplied the driving force of the anti-opium campaign of 1907-1917. The legalisation of the trade would mean the revival of that stigma and the permanent degradation of China. If China is not dead to all sense of self-respect, the mercantile classes and all those who value the reputation of their country will rise up and let the Peking government know that it does not represent the best opinion of the country. World public opinion, especially that of Great Britain and the United States, can exercise a powerful effect in this matter and an expression of it will fortify a large class in China in making good the reform of 1907-1917."

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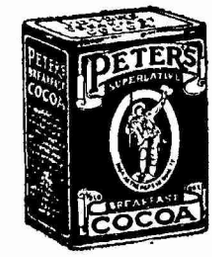

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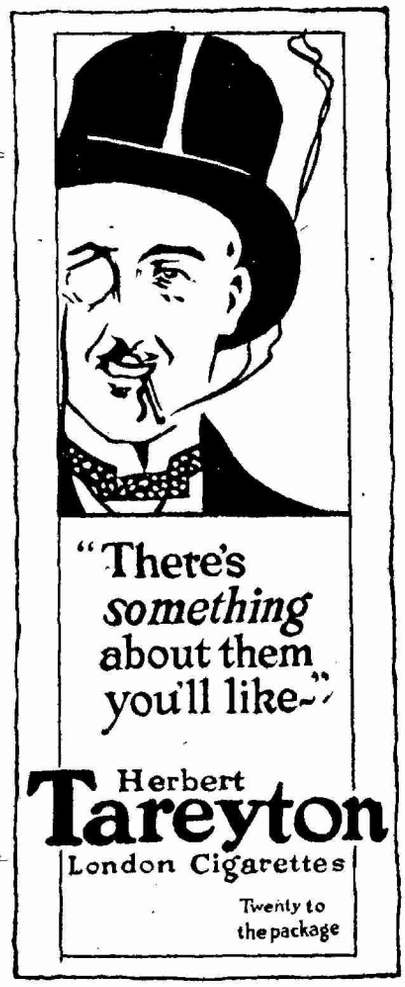

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24-056

Good Outlook for American Ships in Orient

"The '535' steamships operated by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have given an excellent account of themselves, and revenues earned have been most gratifying," according to T. A. Graham, vice-president and general manager of the company, who is in Shanghai on a tour of the Orient. He is of the opinion that the Pacific Mail ships have probably returned the greatest net revenue to the Shipping Board.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company and other passenger and cargo Shipping Board operators have not been satisfied with the terms of the "M.O.4" contracts under which they are operating and have appealed to the Board for increased remuneration.

It is Mr. Graham's view that the Shipping Board is making an effort to retire from business, while, from wireless reports recently received in Shanghai, it appears Mr. Lasker has submitted a plan to the president which he expects will startle the entire shipping world.

Mr. Graham does not attach much importance to the fact that the Ship Subsidy Bill was recently killed in the Senate. While the bill would have bettered present conditions, it fell short of what shipping men desired, and, likewise, its practicability depended entirely on the prices at which the vessels were offered for sale and the subsidy allowed for their operation.

Mr. Graham says the Shipping Board has shown great willingness to do everything in its power to improve the condition of the "535" ships, and meets promptly most suggestions for alterations or reconditioning that are necessary and are recommended from time to time by the Pacific Mail Company. This latter statement was made in contradiction to reports that have been prevalent that the ships are not carefully looked after and are being driven to destruction.

The Pacific Mail boats are having their cold storage capacity increased from 65 to 450 tons, each, which it is believed will prove of great benefit to the business, making possible the bringing to the Orient of larger quantities of California's fruits, vegetables and packing house products. Steerage accommodations are, also, being enlarged.

Mr. Graham is quite satisfied with the present outlook for American shipping in the Orient, and will leave here shortly highly enthusiastic over the opportunities for business development, particularly from Shanghai.

Views In Review

Some are urging that the Chinese government raise a sinking fund. How fitting!

When Peking announces that China has a stable government, some one starts to give the horse laugh.

Every time we hear that the Peking cabinet is about to fall we are inclined in ask: "Fall for what?"

A glance at Manila papers convinces us that the Philippines hope that rubber may be a Wood product.

No one can find out how much liquor diplomats in the United States consume. If they let that be known they wouldn't be diplomats.

If those trying to get rid of China's excess of soldiers would ask a physician, he probably would say that a good way to reduce is to cut down on the food ration.

London parliamentarians are about to pass a law to make it easier for English women to get rid of their husbands, and now will some one come forth with a plan to make it easier for them to get husbands.

A report from the Philippine Islands says that the insular government is getting more out of the sugar business now. Considering the millions lost, one would think the government would want to get entirely out.

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Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Apr. 14 (105)
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From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe, S'hai Manila, H kong.

Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Mar. 14 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Mar. 29 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Apr. 12 (105)
Pres. Taft, S'hai, Apr. 26 (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Mar. 20 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Apr. 1 (1)
Pres. Jefferson, S'hai, Apr. 13 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Apr. 25 (1)

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. Grant, S'hai, Mar. 14 (1)
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Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Apr. 7 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai Apr. 19 (1)

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Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 26 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Apr. 7 (1)

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Men and Events

B. W. Fleisher, editor and publisher of the *Japan Advertiser*, (Tokio), is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week on a brief business trip.

The Shanghai Ratepayers Association will hold its annual meeting in the Carlton Cafe, Ningpo Road, Shanghai, on Monday, March 12, at 5:30 p.m.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze is expected to arrive in Shanghai this week enroute to Washington, D. C. to resume his post of Chinese Minister to the United States.

"The Biological Exploration of Fukien Province," was the subject of a lecture delivered by A. de C. Sowerby, at a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Thursday, March 8, in the lecture hall.

Ben G. Kline, news editor of the *Japan Advertiser* (Tokio), has recently arrived in Peking as the representative of the *Advertiser* and for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*. Frank H. Hedges the original correspondent has departed for America.

W. F. Lowell of Saco-Lowell, importers and exporters of textile machinery, has arrived in Shanghai after an extended trip to America. Mrs. Lowell did not accompany Mr. Lowell but will arrive in Shanghai sometime in May, with W. F. Lowell, Jr.

The annual meeting of the Nomad Oasis (Shriners) was held on Tuesday evening, March 6, at which time the following officers were elected; Judge C. S. Lobingier, president Emeritus; J. Harold Dollar, president; J. Eichwald, vice-president; J. S. Potter, secretary; and Dr. J. C. Irons, treasurer.

Mr. Lamb and Captain Oleson of Butterfield and Swire, recently visited Suining, Szechuan, to investigate the advisability of running light-draft, oil burning steamers from Chungking to Hochow and Suining. They believe that steamers could come up during the summer months and in this way reduce the time of travel from Chungking from some weeks to some days.

John K. Davis, U. S. Consul-General at Nanking has been temporarily detailed as American Assessor in the Mixed Court, Shanghai, pending the return to Shanghai of Consul J. E. Jacobs, now on detail in the U. S. Department of State. H. Gilbert King, U. S. Vice-Consul, departed this week on leave to America and during his absence Consul N. F. Allman will act as Junior Assessor.

The directors elected recently to serve for the coming year for the Shanghai Y. M. C. A. are as follows: T. H. Lee, chairman; Rev. K. T. Chung, vice-chairman; T. Y. Chang, recording secretary; and K. F. Chang, treasurer. The other members of the board include: Drs. Fong F. Sec, E. S. Tya, W. I. New, S. M. Woo, N. L. Han, U. P. Nga, S. U. Zau, Walter Chen, Yuen Li-tung, K. S. Lee and T. T. Woo.

The law firm of Shoop and Chalaire have recently moved from their old quarters at 6 Yuenmingyuen, Road, Shanghai to the new Chung Foo bank building, at 5 Jinkee Road. Mr. Shoop, a member of the French Municipal Council, is at present in Paris after an extensive trip through Egypt. Mr. Shoop is accompanied on this trip by Mrs. Shoop and they expect to arrive in New York during the month of March.

According to Morgan Palmer, field representative of the American Red Cross in Manchuria, who has just returned from a trip, reports that there are some 20,000 Russian refugees in Manchuria, the great majority of whom are at Kirin or Tsitsihar, where they are being cared for by the Chinese. He also states that a number of these refugees will be repatriated and in consequence may have been returned to Russia by the Chinese.

The fourth annual general meeting of members of the Union Club of China will be held at the club on Friday, March 16, at 5:30 p.m. The business to be discussed at this meeting will include the report from the committee on the working of the club for the year ending December 31, 1922 and the election of a committee to hold office until the next annual meeting. Notice of intention to propose a member to serve on the committee must be given in writing to the secretary at least three days before the date of the meeting. Due notice must be given of any resolution to be brought before the meeting.

A twelve year survey recently compiled by the Methodist Church contains information regarding the erection of an agricultural high school out of the Boy's Middle School at Suining, Szechuan province. Mr. Lawrence, the missionary in charge has already taken steps to bring this about. According to the report the Suining district is the best cotton district in west China and he has ordered American cotton seed from Nanking and is looking forward to introducing a new hand

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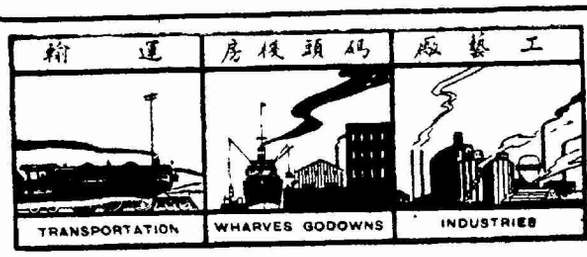

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cotton gin on which the University of Nanking is now working, if it proves successful. He has already brought two pine trees to Suining of a kind not native there and has ordered wattle and eucalyptus trees to Suining, and Chungking, thus making a beginning in forestry, following the well-defined experiments already being worked out in other districts.

News from Central China

C. E. Moss of the Newport Chemical Company of Shanghai, arrived in Hankow last Friday. He is visiting Hankow on a business trip.

General Wu Pei-fu is reported to have decided to despatch four aeroplanes to the upper Yangtze *via* Hankow with the view of backing up General Yang Seng in his efforts to gain control of Szechuan.

Admiral Phelps, Commander of the Yangtze Patrol of the U. S. Asiatic Fleet, and Commander K. E. Lang, of the Flag Ship, returned to Hankow from Shanghai last Monday. The only American gunboat now in port is the *U. S. S. Isabel.*

C. S. Beatty, general manager for the Orient of the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers, visited Hankow this week from Shanghai. Mr. Beatty has been traveling recently in China and Japan establishing the Sun-Maid Raisin business in several important cities in the Orient.

The accumulation of seizures of opium made by th elocal authorities during the past month was burned up in Wuchang on Monday on the Yellow Crane Tower before a large gathering of official representatives and civilians. About 5,000 ounces were destroyed by the flame.

Gomes da Costa, the retired Portuguese Consul of Hankow, is now entering the practice of law in partnership with Dr. C. C. Chang, an American trained lawyer. The Portuguese Consulate in Hankow was closed last year after it had been in existence for less than a year.

R. Bonnetete has been appointed to take over the Hankow management of the Banque Industrielle de Chine under the title of the new organization, the Societie Francaise de Gerance de la Banque Industrielle de Chine. The new bank is doing all general banking and exchange business.

P. S. Heintzleman, United States Consul-General at Hankow, has taken over the post of Doyen of the Consular Body of Hankow upon the departure of Mr. A. Segawa, the retiring Japanese Consul-General. The archives of the Senior Consul have been handed over to the American Consulate-General.

A large and representative gathering including almost all members of the Consular Body went on board the Fengyang Maru to bid farewell to A. Segawa who is proceeding to Tokyo to assume the duties of a new post. He was presented with a silver cigarette box by his colleagues of the Consular Body.

The British Volunteer Company turned out on the British Bund last Tuesday for the annual parade. A review of the Corps was made by F. C. R. Keed, chairman of the British Municipal Council accompanied by A. C. Burn, of the representation for British manufacturers, Ltd., and the commanding officers of the British Navy in Hankow.

Foreign reports from Yunnan Province indicate that banditry and general lawlessness are going rampant over the province, and Chinese authorities are apparently unable to cope with the outlaws. It is also confirmed that the Pienma agitation with which was connected a threat to boycott British goods, has died down as quickly as it arose.

C. B. Horner, of the Robert Dollar Company here, who is returning to San Francisco on furlough, was given a reception at the Russian Club on the eve of his departure by the Russian Municipal Council. Mr. Horner served on the board of directors of the Russian Concession for two years, and the reception was given him in recognition of his services.

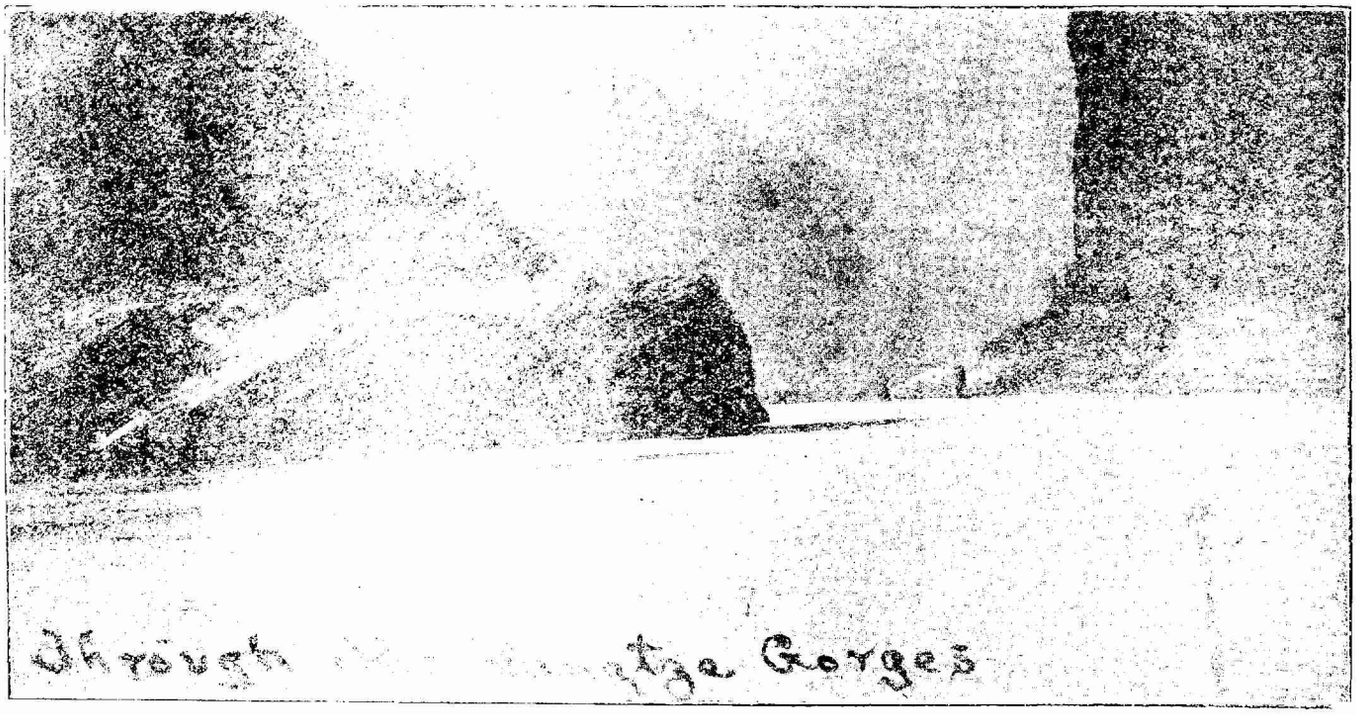
Dr. William F. Adams, of the Reformed Church of the United States, Yochow station in Hunan Province, passed through Hankow from Shanghai on his return to Yochow City. Dr. Adams has been connected with the work at Yochow for a long time, being one of the pioneers of the mission which started the Lakeside College in connection with their mission there.

Thomas Stephens, the oldest foreign resident of Hankow and constable of the British Consulate-General died in Hankow last Wednesday at the age of 79. He was a native of Sweden. He came out to the East as a boy on board a sailing ship, and later found employment on steamers on the China coast and the Yangtze. Coming to Hankow in 1863 he

THE WEEKLY REVIEW

Travelers Marvel at China's "Gorgeous" Scenery When Steamers Inaugurate Canyon Service

BY ROY C. BENNETT



THE scenic beauty of the Yangtze Gorges, the wonder spot of China, was known to only an infinitesimal part of the world's population five years ago. To the tourist the Upper Yangtze was absolutely unknown, for the simple fact that there was no way for tourists to "do it". Steam navigation on this part of the waterway which constitutes China's principal commercial thoroughfare was nothing more than a dream, one which many investigators declared never could be realized, but one which a few enthusiasts persistently cherished. Now that this dream is realized, a trip that ranks among the very first of the whole world is brought within the easy, and convenient, reach of the every-day tourist.

The Upper Yangtze defied steam navigation for years after practically every stream of any volume of water at all anywhere in the world had its steamers. But this part of the Orient's river of rivers today is navigated by a fleet of steamers upon which tourists are offered every reasonable convenience. Volumes could be written on the subject of pioneer work in establishing the steamer service through the Gorges. The experiences of the pioneers would afford a wealth of material for thrilling stories, but the present discussion is concerned primarily with a brief reference to what their vision has meant and what their perseverance has made possible.

American, Chinese, British, Japanese and French steamers are navigating the Gorges throughout the high water season—April to December—now, and pioneer work is being done in the maintenance of a service as far as Chungking for the rest of the year. The boats operated in the middle of the winter when the water is low are small indeed and the accommodations on them are far less desirable than on the larger vessels, which are forced to quit the run when the water is approaching its low mark late in November. Tourists will find the Gorges trip best between May and November.

The very things which have made the Upper Yangtze next to impossible for navigation constitute the real attractions of the trip. The river between Ichang and Chungking passes through a series of Gorges, which in interest for the scientist and appeal

Wushan Gorge; mountain to the right, mountain to the left and mountain ahead, but the river finds its way through.

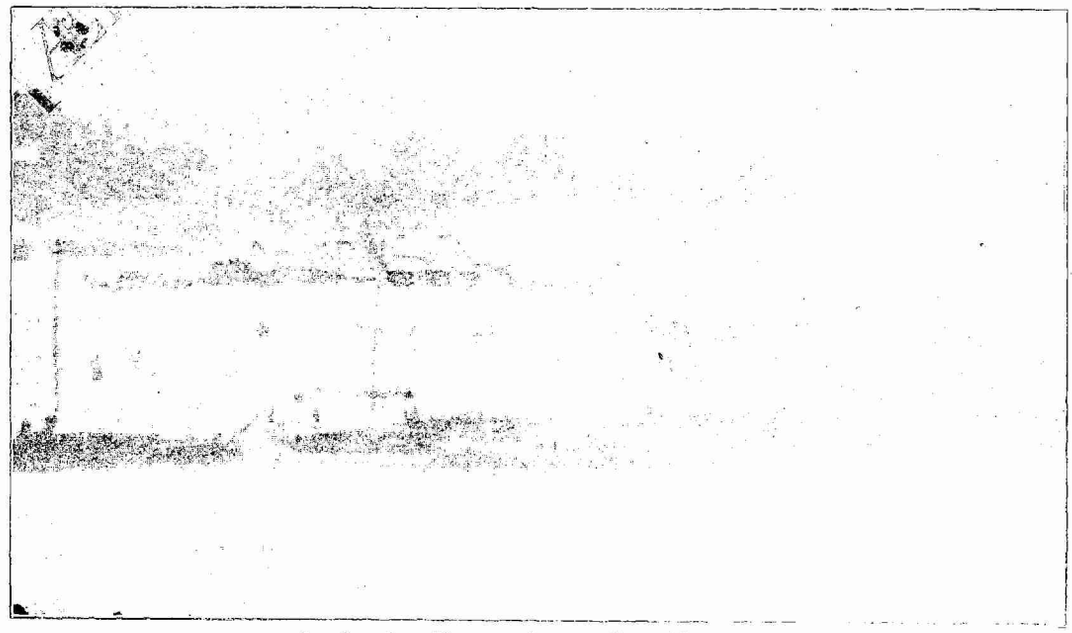
for the lover of scenery, easily take first place among the offerings of the Orient. Ichang, which until a few years ago was the head of Yangtze navigation, is 1,000 miles from the Pacific ocean, almost due west of Shanghai, and Chungking is 350 miles further up the river.

The nature of the scenery along this 350-mile section of the river would give one the impression that the river dragon and the earth dragon once upon a time—as geologists reckon time it was only yesterday—engaged in a mighty conflict, in which the earth dragon attempted to build a mountain barrier to cut the river in two and the river dragon struggled madly to furrow its way through the growing mountains. If we may assume that such is what really happened, we must acclaim the river dragon the winner, because the river did force its way through, even though in doing so it was forced to remove hundreds upon hundreds of feet of solid rock. In plowing a channel the waters followed every available fissure in the rock strata as upheaval went on. This explains the fact that the river zigzags in every direction and almost hides itself between mountains of solid limestone, and in places dodges around sections of extra hard stone in such a way as to form little islands and in such strong current as is found here gives one a never ending fund of new experiences and sensations. In some places the river passes between ledges of solid rock, which rise to a height of about 1,800 feet, giving the stream the appearance of a canal between sky-scrapers.

In places the river is so narrow that one can hardly realize that the water it carries furnishes the bulk of supply for the expansive stream the Yangtze becomes on reaching the lowlands below Ichang. It seems so tiny that a passenger on a steamer navigating it feels as if he were in danger of being wedged between the mighty mountains that wall it in on each side. The feeling is similar to that experienced as one walks down one of the canyon-like streets in New York or other large American cities with towering sky-scrapers on each side. Passengers marvel at the apparent ease with which those navigating a steamer maneuver it through places where it seems the mountains made their last stand in their efforts to blockade the river. One feels as though the mountains and boulders were sentinels, who having failed in the effort to construct a barricade, must stand aside to permit the river with its contingent of steamers to pass.

As dark approaches the captain of a vessel picks a desirable place and drops his anchor. For the tourist this is a blessing, because it would be unfortunate to pass any of the scenery in the dark; it is all worth seeing. Travelers are on the decks when a steamer resumes its journey at daybreak. The trip upstream requires four days, and down two days.

Vessels are handled by experienced Chinese pilots who direct all the steamers through the Gorges. Before a native river man reaches the important post of a "number one" pilot he must have 11 years of experience on the river. He must give evidence that he has been piloting junks seven years before he comes on a steamer as apprentice



Junks loading salt at Kweifu

pilot, and then he must serve two years as an apprentice to reach the place of "number two" pilot, which is two years from the post of "number one." An apprentice pilot merely stands by to study the river and the manner of operating boats on it. The "number two" serves as relief for the "number one," and directs the course of the vessel in the lazy-sailing places. The pilots really are of the river folk, which means they were born and reared on river boats. Thousands of people are engaged in the Chinese junk traffic, which will be discussed briefly later.

The scenery that may be viewed from the top of one of these steamers could not be adequately described even if far more space were available than that alloted to this discussion. A steamer upward bound enters the first of the Gorges almost im-

Doing the Wushan Gorge in a sampan

mediately after leaving Ichang. This Gorge, which, in fact, is two Gorges, is 16 miles in length. This is the Ichang Gorge, one of the most impressive, although not the grandest. The stream is so crooked and the wall of cragged limestone on each side towers so high that one feels constantly as if the steamer were heading into a hole under the mountain, and that soon the mountains would meet overhead and the streak of daylight there would disappear. Steamers usually leave Ichang early in the morning and are in the Ichang Gorge at sunrise.

On the journey up the river there is sufficient variety to the aspect of the surroundings to keep one constantly on the alert. Monotony is unknown, although the exhibit is prolonged. When the river spreads into a stream of respectable width, as it does occasionally, its way leads through mountain valleys. Some of these valleys are almost as interesting as the Gorges and quite as unusual in their appearance.

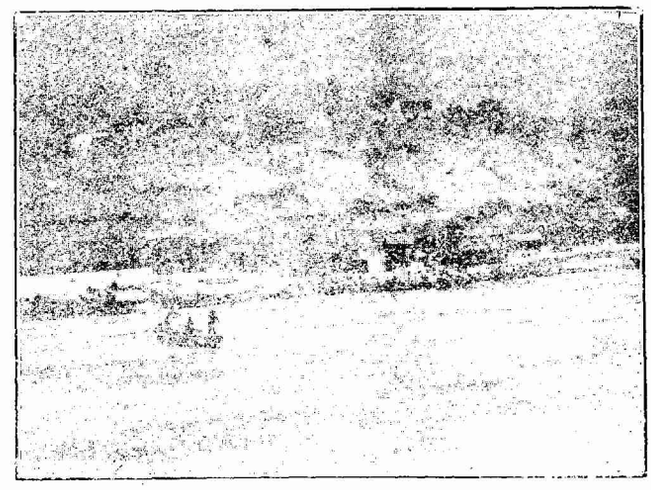
In the Gorges one reads first-hand the story of a powerful work of nature. The strata of white, gray, blue and buff limestone have been crumpled, broken and tossed about in utter confusion. The fact that the river followed the great fissures in the stone when the river and earth dragons engaged in their conflict explains how it is that the river traveler is able to view the places where nature grew most vicious in its work, or where its viciousness brought the greatest results.

The Wushan Gorge is the longest on the river and probably the grandest, although others, such as the Windbox Gorge, literally overwhelm one with their awesome grandeur. The Wushan Gorge is

Where there are patches of dirt covering over the rocks of the mountain sides farming is done after a fashion

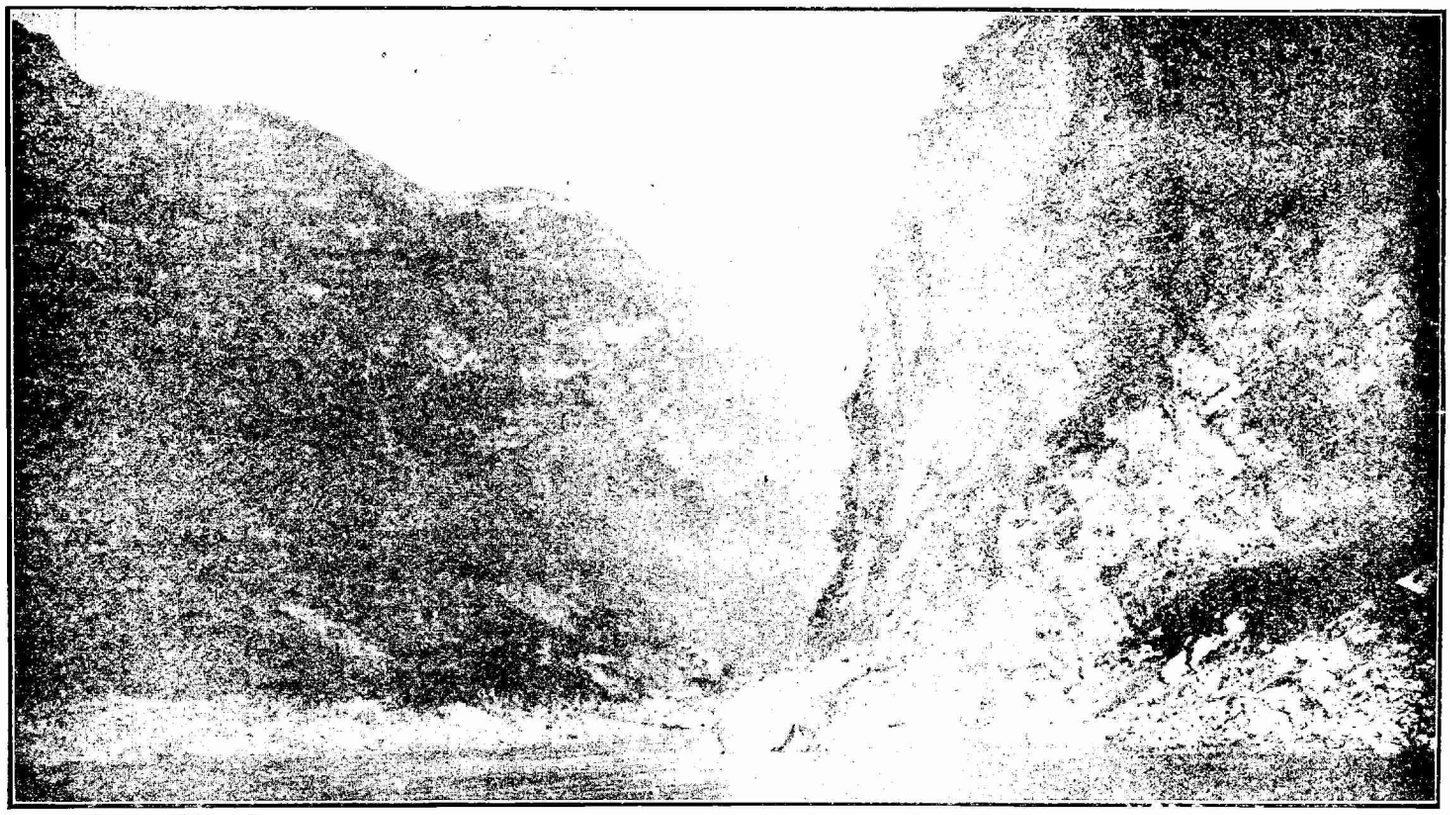
30 miles long, and the cliffs that all but block the river rise 1,800 feet at the highest point. In places these mammoth walls are almost smooth rock, while at other points water and winds have performed strange feats of carving on the stone face. Here and there caves may be seen hundreds of feet up the precipices and the river people have taken advantage of these holes for places of abode. Various kinds of houses are built in the cave entrances, overlooking the river.

These cave houses together with various sorts of huts, that are to be seen pinned up against the side of the cliffs here and there, serve to remind the traveler that the destruction of nature has not been sufficient to baffle man entirely. In this same connection the work of the mountain people in cultivating thin soil in almost impossible places on the sides and tops of the mountains that may be seen along the parts of the river previously mentioned as passing through valleys, affords one an interesting



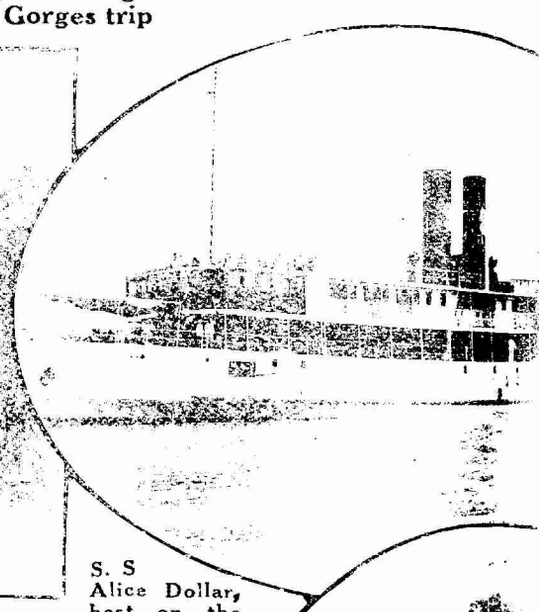
Landing a Chinese passenger at Yungyang

study of where the struggle for existence can drive people. The tiny fields of growing crops give the mountain side the appearance of a crazy-patch quilt

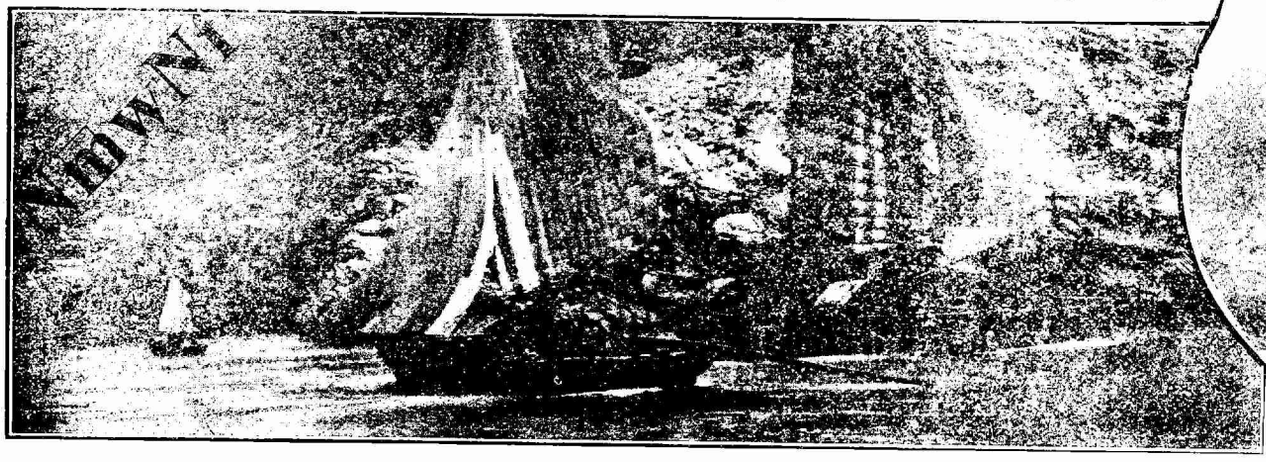


In the Windbox Gorge, so called because of the young gale always blowing in this canyon. This is one of the most spectacular sections of the Gorges trip

Shrub-covered hills afford unique scenery

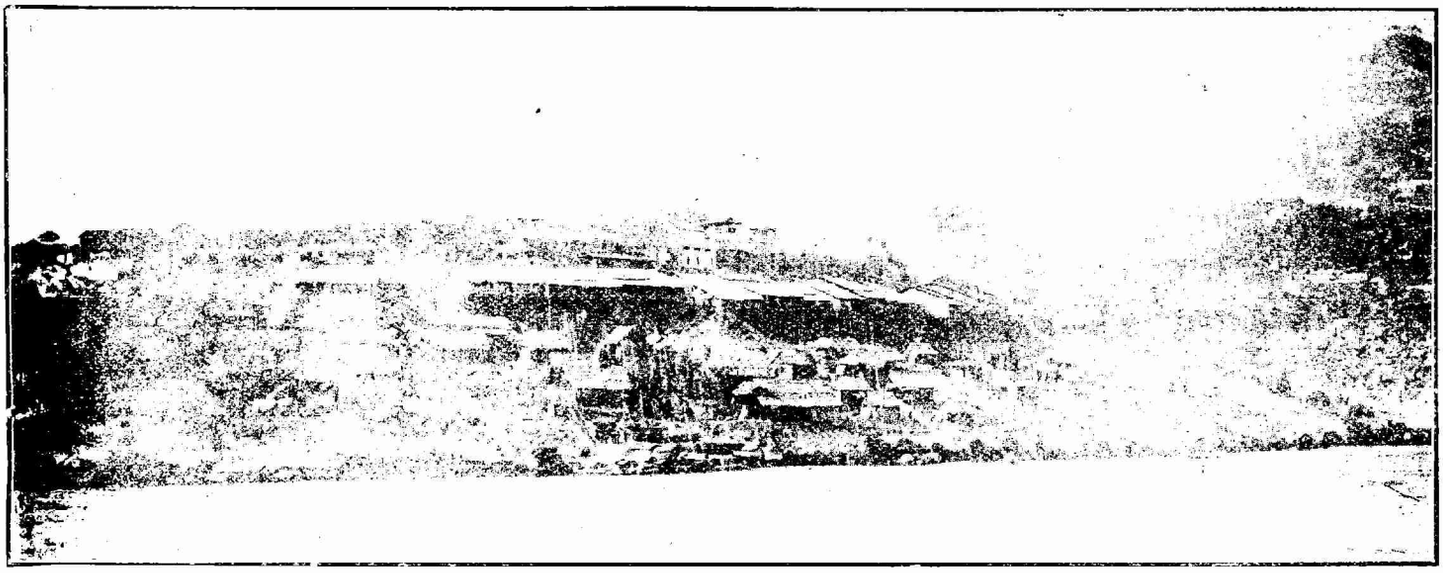


S. S Alice Dollar, best on the Upper Yangtze

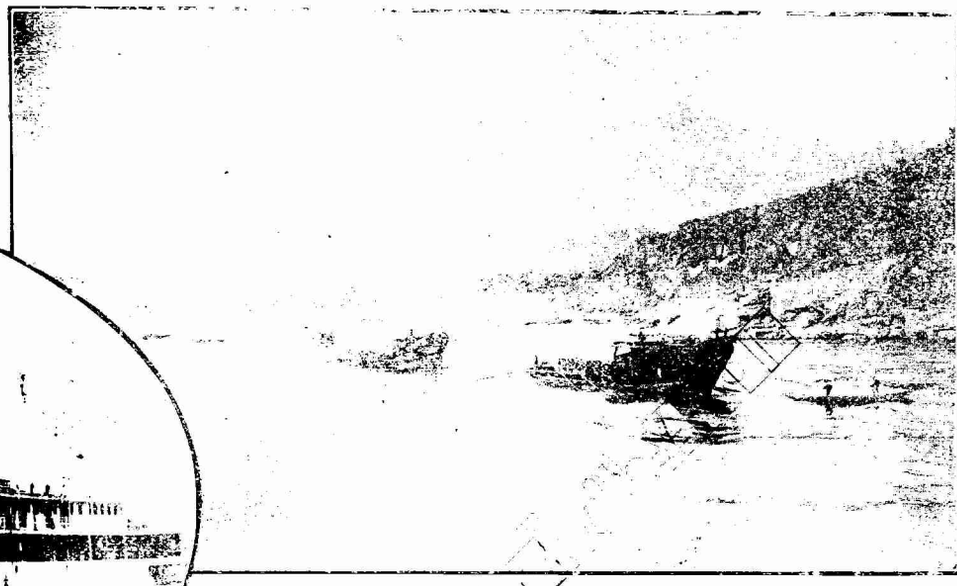


Salt junks hug the banks to avoid currents

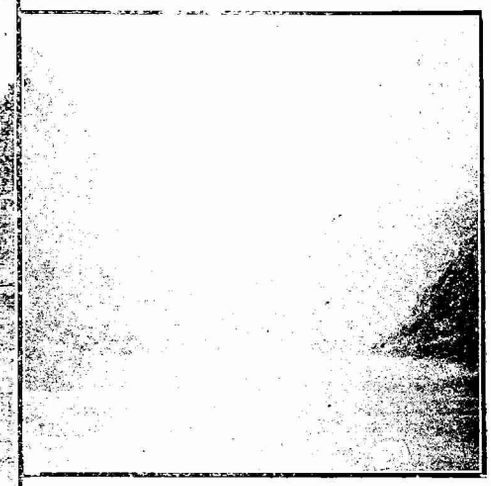
"Tien su Shan" or



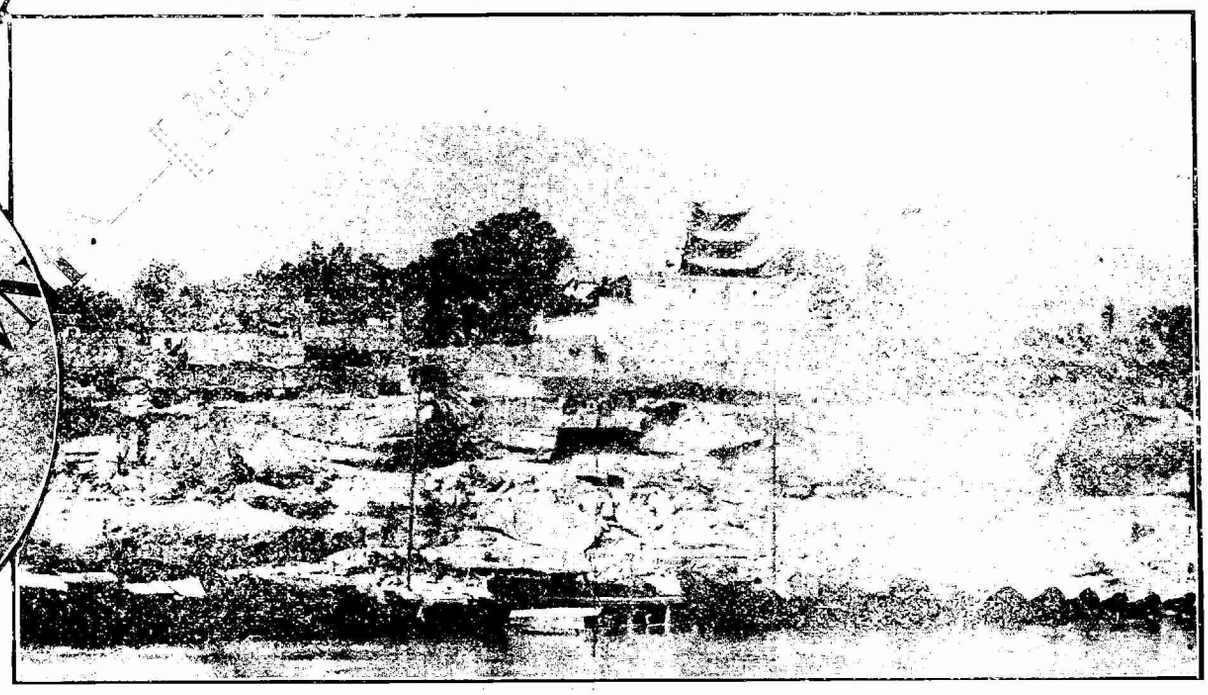
Wanhsien, the largest city between Ichang and Chungking. The shacks by the water's edge are homes of river people. These shacks must be removed when the river rises.



Salt junks shooting the rapids



In the Wushan Gorge, the longest of the series



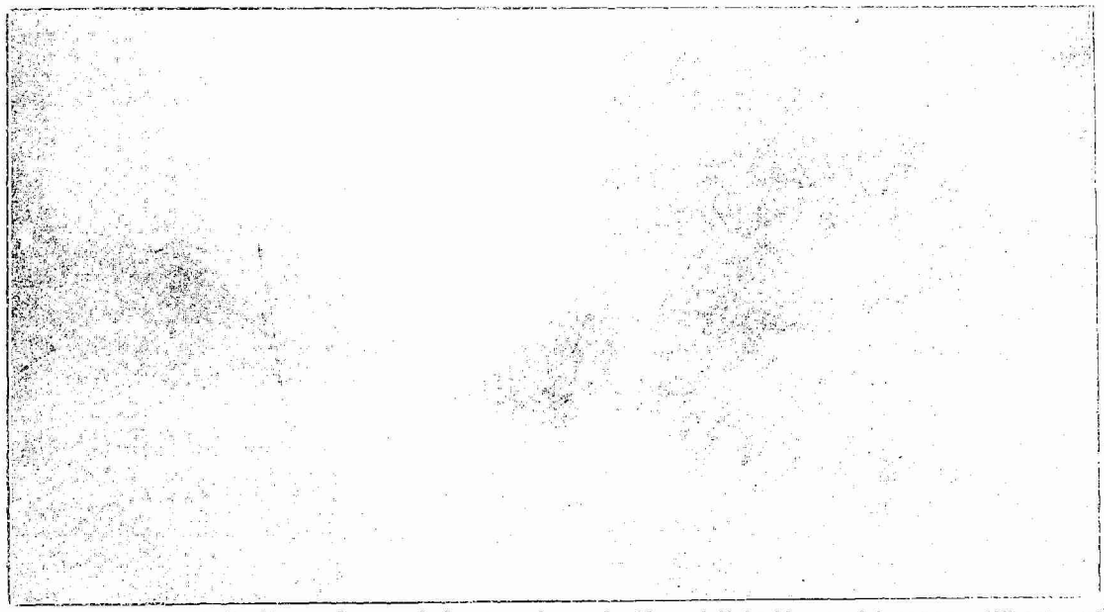
han" or Hill of Heaven

Just below Wanhsien a temple rises to bring good joss

24-065

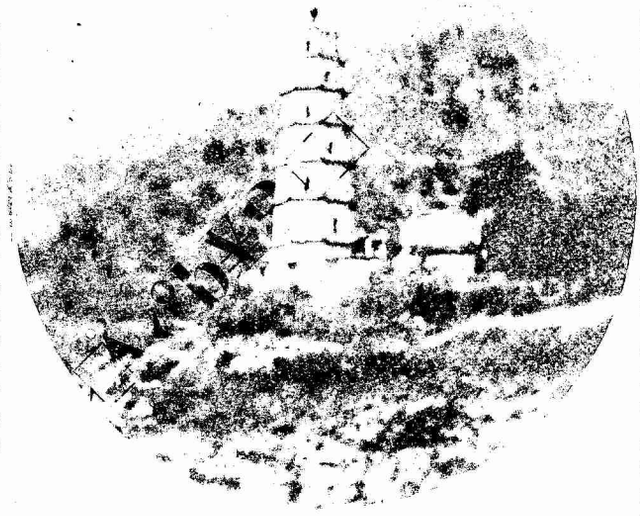
in giant size.

These fields offer a change of scenery that serves as a relief from the spell under which one is held while passing through the canyons. The scenery is a delightful mixture, here a Gorge, now a valley with hills or mountains a short distance back, and here a lateral valley with a tributary stream at its bottom. These tributaries of the river usually are dry or practically so from mid-autumn to early spring, but even when they have no water, one can see that they have been torrential because at the mouth of each is a heap of boulders brought from the mountain slopes by the rivulet.



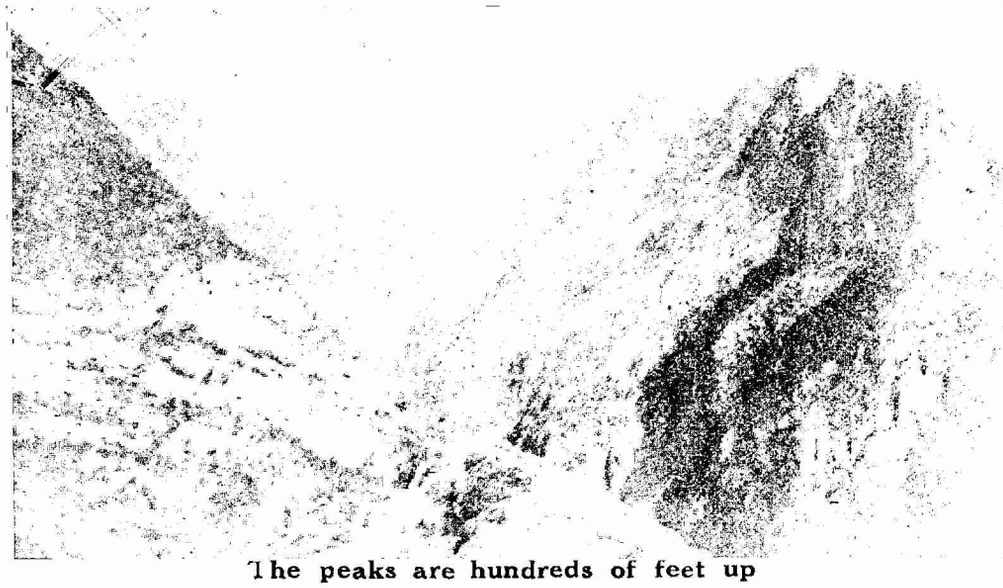
Note the path for trackers in the cliff to the right

All the streams along the Yangtze have a season of heavy flood, and this explains why the water level in the river has such a wide range. In this respect the Yangtze is spectacular. In the Gorges the summer water level climbs in places 175 feet up cliffs from where it was in mid-winter.



The pagoda by the side of the river

While steamers are new on the Gorge run navigation is centuries old. Native boats, which in their journey upstream are propelled principally by man-power, have been running for generations. The river has its people and its distinctive type of life. Thousands upon thousands of men are employed on junks and in industries directly or indirectly connected with the junk traffic. On a journey up the river one sees scores of boats manned by large numbers of coolies. Large teams of men, walking along the shore, pull the junks by long ropes. These pullers, known as trackers, have a most perilous occupation. In many places in the Gorges they must walk along little footpaths (tracks—hence the name given the men) carved in the face of the cliffs, or they must climb over huge boulders here and there. At the rapids these men (in the worst places each junk hires teams of extra helpers) may be seen crawling on their hands and feet, straining their muscles to the utmost, and clawing in the rock to move a loaded junk upstream against the heavy current. One may watch for some time without being conscious that they are moving at all, so slow is their progress. They strain, claw and chant a rhythmic call as they progress inch by inch. In the places where the river is wider and the current less strong sails are used to move the junk, or at least to help.



The peaks are hundreds of feet up

The large number of junks along the river explains why there are scores of villages and settlements of various kinds. Some of these vil-

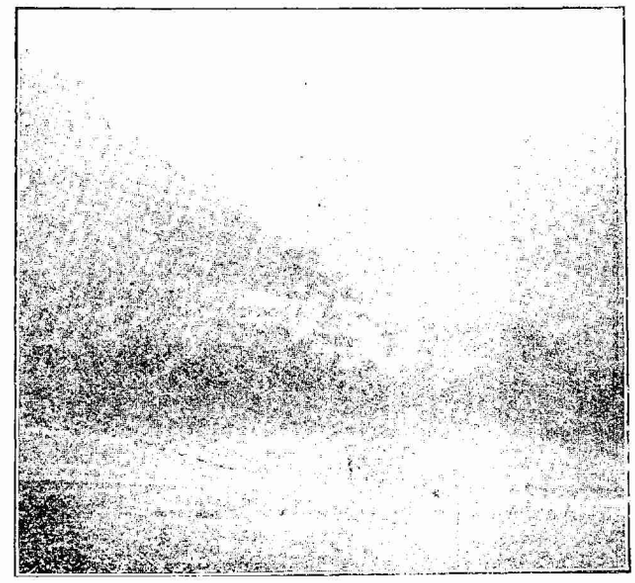
lages are picturesque, if not attractive, in appearance.

Usually the village follows the water down and temporary houses are to be seen to the very water's edge even at low water. When the next rise starts, the houses, which are only of temporary construction, are removed to higher points. Temples, shrines and pagodas on the mountains and hillsides remind one again and again that this still is China.

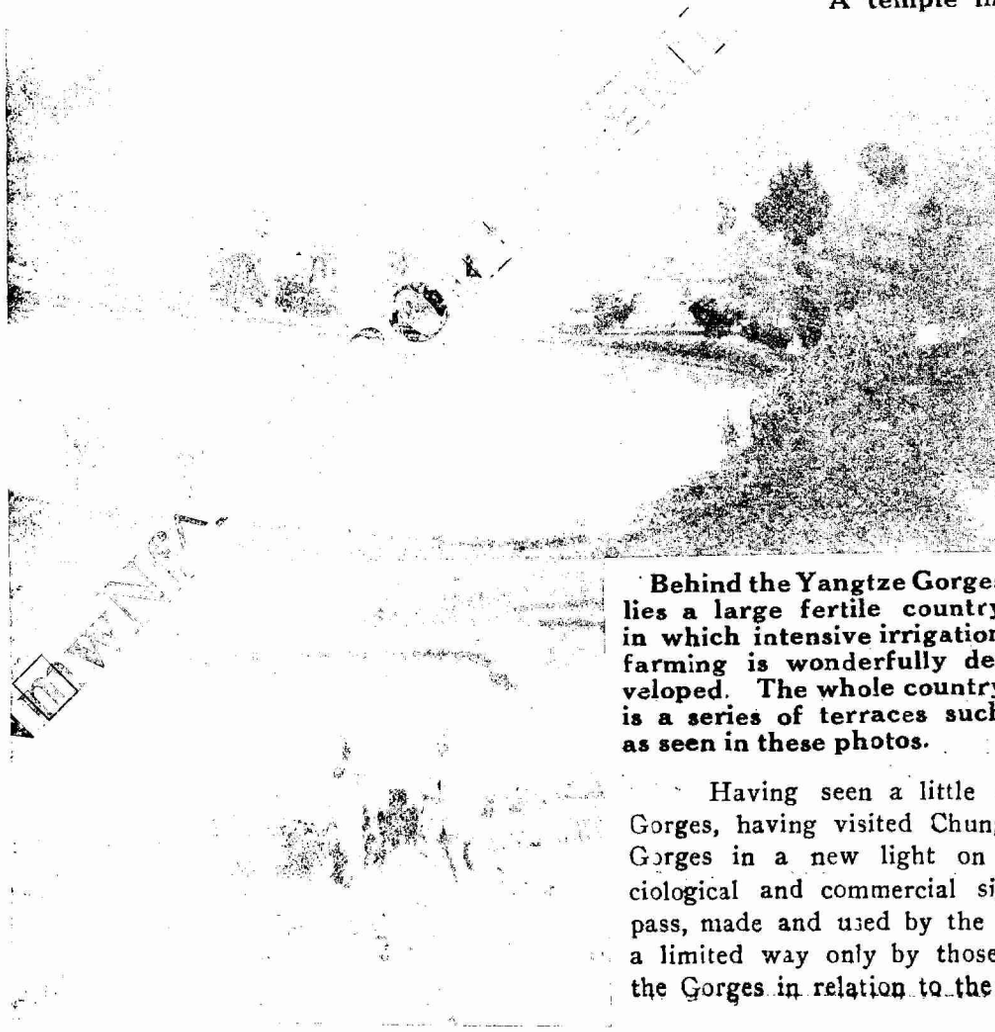
A Buddhist shrine a short distance below Chungking, which is known as Tafo, has won for itself the title of Chungking harbor master. The steamers slow down as they pass it and the Chinese passengers light a string of firecrackers to fire a salute and win the favor of the joss.

Chungking, the head of steamer navigation, the point where the steamers turn back, is a typical Chinese walled city, built upon a series of hills overlooking the Yangtze and the Little Rivers at their confluence. This city, which is the commercial metropolis of the rich province of Szechuen, knows very few modern improvements. It has no streets for vehicle traffic, in fact large parts of the streets are series of stone stairways on the mountain sides. Through this city flows the bulk of the commerce of this wealthy inland empire, because this province, which is the home of something like seventy million people, has no modern transportation facilities except what is to be found on the rivers. The Yangtze is the thoroughfare of commerce. Thousands of junks bring cargo down the upper reaches of the Yangtze and its tributaries for transhipment at Chungking.

The inauguration of a steamer service on the Upper Yangtze constituted a step toward giving this inland empire of Szechuen contact with the outside world. This section of China is thoroughly distinctive. Chungking, which because of its place in river shipping is one of the important inland trade centers, is unlike any other city of the Orient. It is distinctly Chinese, or better still, it is thoroughly Szechuenese. It belongs to the river, it belongs to the mountains and at the same time it belongs to the wonderfully rich country in the edge of which it is situated.



A temple in the mountains



Behind the Yangtze Gorges lies a large fertile country in which intensive irrigation farming is wonderfully developed. The whole country is a series of terraces such as seen in these photos.

Seeing Chungking to the tourist is turning back the pages of history a few hundred years and viewing a country which lived before the American nation was born, and which has changed almost none since before American history began to be written. If one imagines what would have happened had the river failed to cut its way through the mountains, if where the Gorges are an unbroken range of mountains stood, a picture of a lake so large that it is almost an inland sea comes to the mind. Politically and socially, that is very nearly what did happen. Because of the difficulty of getting in and out the people behind the Gorges lived their own life cut off from the rest of the world.

Having seen a little of the country behind the Gorges, having visited Chungking, a traveler views the Gorges in a new light on the return trip. The sociological and commercial significance of the mountain pass, made and used by the river, can be understood in a limited way only by those who are able to think of the Gorges in relation to the country behind them.

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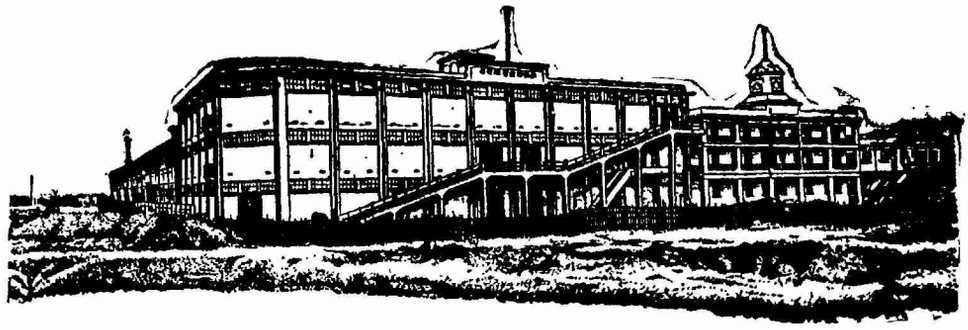

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secured a post in the British Consulate which he kept until his death.

The government is reported to have arrived at a decision to renew the preliminary work connected with the project of the Szechuen-Hankow Railway. The main office will be reestablished in Hankow, and Kwan Lin will be appointed managing director, for the Hankow office. The Hankow administration will probably be amalgamated with the Merchants' Szechuen Railway Company which was organized by Szechuen merchants.

The Russian Municipal Council proposes to erect a Tls. 200,000 building in the Russian Concession. The question has been raised, however, that inasmuch as non-Russian ratepayers in the Russian Concession outnumbered Russians by more than three-fourths more adequate representation of non-Russian interests should be provided. There are now only two non-Russians on the board of the Municipal Council against five Russians including the Chairman.

The preliminary survey work preparatory to the construction of a motor highway between Kingchow and Siangyangfu in Hupeh province is reported to have been completed. The motor road company was organized by Chinese merchants for the purpose of facilitating transportation of the Kingchow-Siangyang region from which Hankow draws a considerable part of her annual export produce. The road will stretch over 500 li and the cost is estimated at $720,000.

The new military crisis precipitated on the Upper Yangtze by the impending conflict among warlike militarists of Szechuan is holding back shipping traffic on the Gorges. The shipping season is to commence with the rise of water during the Spring, but the military situation is offering obstacles to shipping development. Foreign shipping companies are now considering what steps should be taken in order to prevent the inevitable interference of shipping by the military muddle.

James Slevin, who was connected with the importation of aeroplanes into Hankow and was recently acquitted of the charge at the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai, has returned to Hankow. The charge was found to be supported by insufficient evidence that the aeroplanes in questions were shipped to Hankow for military use, which prompted the American authorities to seize the planes before they were landed from the boat to Chinese soil. The planes and accessories are in the hands of the Chinese authorities.

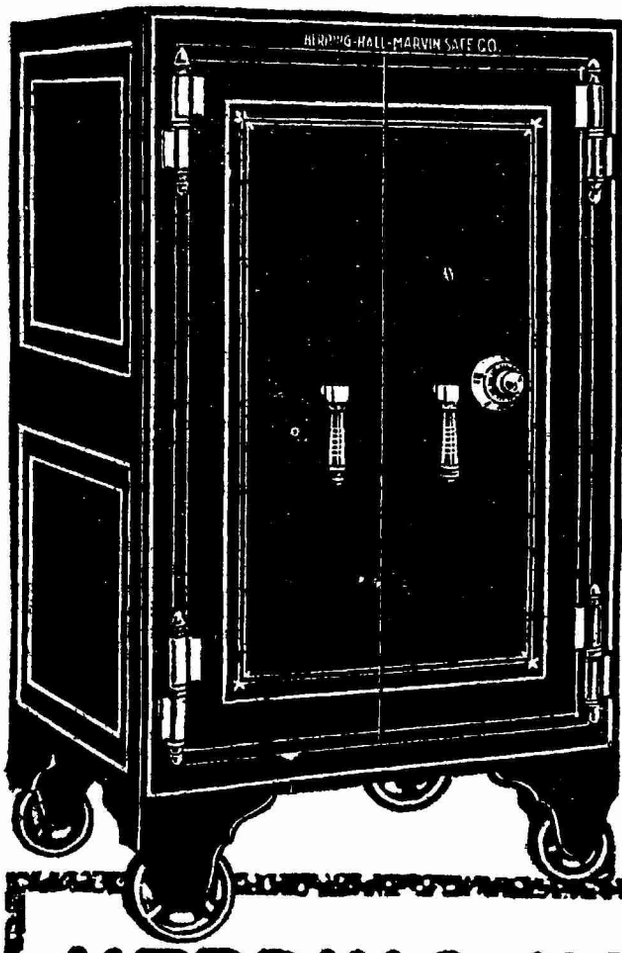
Shu Yung-ting, for many years chairman of the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce and general director of the Government Cotton, Silk & Hemp Works, is reported to have drawn up plans to establish a new cotton mill near the Hsia Hsin River, Wuchang. The management of the government works, with which he was connected from the establishment of the Republic, has just been handed over to a new company controlled by retired military commanders and officials. The plans of Mr. Shu include the issuing of shares to raise the capital needed.

The threatened March 2 Nation-Wide strike has produced no effect in this center, which has recently experienced a chain of serious strikes in both government works as well as foreign factories in the Concession. The drastic measure adopted by the local authorities in dealing with the recent Kinhan strike by suppressing laborers by force of arms is said to have put down an otherwise penetrating agitation among laboring classes here. The execution of Shih Yang, the chief leader, before the China New Year made all of his followers take flight from Hankow.

A small fire recently occurred in the American School at Kuling, but the fire having been discovered at a very early stage, no serious damage resulted. The quick service of two boys, Tracy Logan and William Johnson, who used fire extinguishers to curb the destructive flames was responsible for the prevention of heavy damages. Only the rattan furniture in one of the rooms in the main building was burned. The Kuling American School is heated throughout by stoves, as the Board of Trustees, who originally planned steam heating for the buildings, found that the buildings cost more than the estimated amount.

W. P. Mills, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was the speaker at the Literary Guild meeting Friday night, the subject being "Present Day Movement in Chinese Life and Thought." Mr. Mills gave a brief but interesting resume and sidelights on progress of the Chinese nation in the New Thought Movement, which substantially corresponds to the Renaissance movement in Europe. He reviewed changes in Chinese education, women, labor, politics and the Christian work. In the discussion from the floor that followed, John Archibald, editor of the *Central China Post*, expressed to the opinion that the new thought movement has not done any good to China, whereas the Chinese have lost many of their traditional virtues.

Hankow, March 3, 1923.



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Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Big Problem in Canton

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former president of the constitutionalist government in South China, was welcomed back to Canton, February 21. He is now staying in the yamen of the Civil Governor. Today the civil governer is still Hu Han-min, but to morrow, he may be Hsu Shao-cheng. The first task to come before Dr. Sun will be the reorganization of the present military units now confronting Kwangtung and South China. The great divisions of militarists now around Canton are the Yunnanese, the Kwangsi-ites, and the Cantonese armies. Each of these is divided into different factions having its own politics, its own commanders, and its own selfish aims. Without exceptions all of the armies are mercenary in character. How to put them on a proper footing and substantial basis will require no little thought and financial support.

Two factions of Kwangsiites up the West River in Shiuhing, Kwangtung, are now contesting control of the city. In a recent battle in that city, more than 500 shops were totally destroyed and most of the others looted or partly damaged. In Heungshan and other districts in Kwangtung, some of the followers of General Chen Chiung-ming, former governor, are still preparing for the return of their chief. Before Dr. Sun is able to rid Canton of the undesirable Yunnan-Kwangsi troops, he may have to face another uprising of his former lieutenant.

Dr. Sun, it is understood, will not again set up a military government but will work for the reunification of China. When Dr. Sun passed through Hongkong on February 19 and 20 he received a great reception from the British authorities and the Chinese in general. This was unexpected, and was more or less due to his recent declaration in favor of a more peaceful method for reunification.

Open gambling and the opium traffic reintroduced into Canton and surrounding districts by the allied Yunnan-Kwangsi military forces will be either totally abolished or greatly reduced and regulated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. As the Cantonese are still incapable of morally resisting these evils and the non-Cantonese troops are financially in need of the revenue from these sources for subsistence, to regulate these evils will not be an easy matter.

Eng Hok-fong, who has been commissioned by Dr. Sun as salt commissioner for Kwangtung, assumed control of the office last week. The Canton-Samshui and the Canton-Hankow (Kwangtung Section) Railroads are still in control of non-Cantonese forces.

The non-Cantonese troops are still occupying the heights overlooking Canton City as well as the Kwangtung Government Arsenal. To be militarily independent, Dr. Sun has to command these heights, secure control of the railroads, take back the arsenal, and retain control of all strategic points along the North and the West River districts.

So far all military leaders outwardly respect Dr. Sun as the president of the South-west. The Leaders of the Cheng-hsueh-hui political party are withdrawing from Canton to Hongkong. Their next move will be to await a new reunification scheme through which Dr. Sun's Kuomintang will be given all the outward rewards and early appointments to assure Peking's appointing power at first and then they will be replaced by Cheng-hsueh-hui appointees. How well the proposed scheme will work time only may tell.

General Hsu Shao-cheng, a well-known Cantonese revolutionist who has been for many years an associate of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has replaced Hu Han-min as civil governor of Kwangtung, General Hsu assumed office at Canton February 22, without previous announcement. Only a few persons were present at the ceremony of taking the oath of office.

General Shen Hung-ying of the Kwangsi Army now occupying the principal points of Kwantung will return the Kwangtung Arsenal to the Cantonese for operation. Chu Chuck-man, the director-general of the arsenal, will continue to enlarge the plant as first decided upon before the departure of Dr. Sun from Canton last June.

The Kuomintang forces under the name of the Punitive Army, is now concentrating at Kongmoon and is returning to Canton where Dr. Sun will command the situation in the name of Generalissimo of the Army and Navy. Dr. Sun is now disbanding some troops and reorganizing the rest into two units, one for national and another for local defense.

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Lawlessness among the mercenary troops and piracy along the principal rivers of traffic are still preventing the regular resumption of inland trade in Kwangtung and forcing the general prices of necessities upward. If this tendency goes on, there will be an economic as well as a political-military problem facing Canton.

The Kuomintang or the Nationalists Party, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the foremost leader, is being reorganized in Canton under the chairmanship of Chan Chack-yu, a former commissioner of mines in Canton. Efforts will be made to eliminate some of the undesirable persons from being managers of the organizations and to invite better men to membership.

A memorial service in honor of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, late minister of foreign affairs and civil governor in Canton who died last June, will be held here soon.

General Hsu Chung-chi, commander-in-chief of Dr. Sun's Army in Fukien, may not return to Canton with his troops as first expected. His Army will remain there to prevent the intended invasion of Wu Pei-fu's forces from the outside.

Hu Han-min, the retiring civil governor of Kwangtung, will soon sail for Japan on business connected with the present regime in Canton. Mr. Hu may have something to do with negotiation for foreign loans and meeting General Chen Chiung-ming, the defeated leader of the present local dispute now reported in Japan. So far no public or official statement can be had regarding ex-Governor Hu's movement.

General Wei Pong-ping, another Cantonese leader, who was a prisoner of the Yunnan-Kwangsi Army when a plot to assassinate him failed, had not returned to Canton up to February 23 from Hongkong. He was released from custody by the Yunnan-Kwangsi forces on February 6 upon the demand of leading Cantonese organizations and foreign consuls in Shameen.

Among those who have sent word to R. P. Tenney, American consul-general at Canton, inquiring regarding the safety of Hin Wong and requesting the consul to afford assistance to him if necessary, upon hearing of Mr. Wong's arrest by the military authorities recently, were Judge Sanford B. Dole, first President and then Governor of Hawaii; Governor W. R. Farrington of Hawaii; Alexander H. Ford, director of the Pan-Pacific Union; George Chu, president of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. in New York; J. B. Powell, editor of the *Weekly Review* of Shanghai, and others. Mr. Wong, as editor of the *Canton Times* and correspondent for newspapers and news agencies at home and abroad, was arrested January 27 by militarists because of his views unfavorable to the factions fighting for ocntrol of Canton. He was found innocent, and released the following day. His paper has been taken over by the military authorities but may be returned to the proper owners. The paper, now suspended, may resume publication.

Chan Lim-chung and Lo Shuit-pao will succeed Chan Lim-pak and Wong Loo-tong as president and vice-president espectively of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton. Mr. Lo is a business partner and Lim Chung a brother of Chan Lim-pak, the retiring president of the Chamber. The new president will complete the work begun by Mr. Chan Lim-pak in the intelligence bureau for commerce and industry and other newly established departments of the chamber.

The Canton merchants, headed by the Chan brothers, are demanding a greater share in local government. They favor the election of mayor and other city officials by the local residents as well as that of members of the city legislative council. For local defense, the merchants now have a volunteer corps, the best uniformed as well as equipped fighting unit now in Canton. The merchants believe that they may be able to prevent Canton, which is a growing commercial port in the South, from being a constant field of political struggle if it can be separated from political control.

The Hongkong Legislative Council has passed its bill abolishing the *Mui Tsai* system a method of female domestic service altogether.

The strike of Chinese laborers in Macao, started last March, was finally ended before the Chinese New Year when the Portuguese authorities accepted the demands of the strikers in a modified form. The labor unions will be respected and regulated and all those who were wounded in connection with the conflict of last March are to be compensated as well as the relatives of those who were killed.

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P W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

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The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, February 28, to Wednesday, March 7).

With China's usual troubles,—war clouds, the threat of a nation wide strike and her ever present railway problem,—nothing of outstanding importance has taken place during the week under review. Japan is concerned over China's attitude in connection with the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1915 and threatens to turn a cold shoulder to the reports emanating from Peking, while the Soviet Republic continues to wrangle with China over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Reports from Canton show that Dr. Sun is making a strenuous effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of turbulent affairs there at the present time. Dr. Sun is of the opinion that no re-establishment of the Constitutional government in Canton can take place without the change of attitude of the Northern government. Dr. Sun has remarked in this connection that his plan for reunification still lies through peaceful methods but he refuses to do anything to affect his old time policy. However, should the Northern militarists menace the Southwestern block of provinces by force, he would, of course resist their aggression by all means. He has also issued circular letters to the effect that steps are being taken to reduce the number of troops in Kwangtung by half in accordance with his long formulated scheme and in deference to the desires of the people throughout the country. A Soldier-Labor Bureau, it is reported, is being formed with a view to giving employment to disbanded troops. Dr. Sun expresses regret that while Chihli militarists in general remain non-committal with regard to his proposal for troop disbandment, General Wu Pei-fu does not appear to have awakened from the futility of his attempt to effect reunification by force. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in Canton is organizing a commission on disarmament to take concerted action with the General Chambers of Commerce in the different provinces on the one hand and to cooperate with the provincial administration on the other.

General Wu Pei-fu has been holding conferences at Loyang to discuss the situation in Kwangtung, Fukien and Szechuan provinces and is determined to push his policy of "armed unification" at any cost.

Affairs in Peking during the week under review have been on a par with other weeks. The announcement was made during this time of the intention and proposed early departure of Sao-ke Alfred Sze, to his post as Chinese Minister to Washington. Dr. Sze was squeezed out of the Cabinet in Peking and will leave for Washington at an early time. There seem to be new questions raised over the Twenty-one Demands Pact, over which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had several discussions. While it is agreed that any action to be taken with the Japanese Legation in this connection should be preceded by thorough preparations, the conferees are of the opinion that in view of the expiration of the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny on March 26, representations must be made to the Japanese Legation without delay. The Chinese Ministers abroad who were consulted, have given their opinion which seems to be that the Twenty-one Demands Pact may be cancelled on legal grounds.

The warfare in Szechuan seems to be proceeding in favor of Tuchun Liu Cheng-hsun. General Lai Hsin-hui, who has been menacing the rear of General Teng Hsi-hao's troops, having received reinforcements, has now appeared at Shintu, near Chengtu, General Chen Kuo-tung's army having fled toward Hanchow.

The *Chung Mei News Agency* carries a report that with the approaching transfer of the Shangtung Salt fields to China, the central government intends to establish a special tax bureau to handle these affairs. To this the Civil Governor of Shangtung has objected in a telegram to Peking stating that the collection of these revenues is a part of the duties of the already existing Shangtung Revenue Collection Bureau, and hence there is no need for a second bureau.

Latest information on the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Soviet cause was contained in a news despatch carried by the *Asiatic News Agency*.

"The Chinese representative in Moscow has wired to the government stating that he has received a despatch from the Executive Committee of the Russian Soviets complaining of China's pro-White attitude along the Siberian Chinese frontier as well as within the zones of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"The Soviet government expressed surprise that the recent request of the Russian Mission in Peking for the arrest and trial of Mr. Ostroumoff, General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and a thorough investigation of

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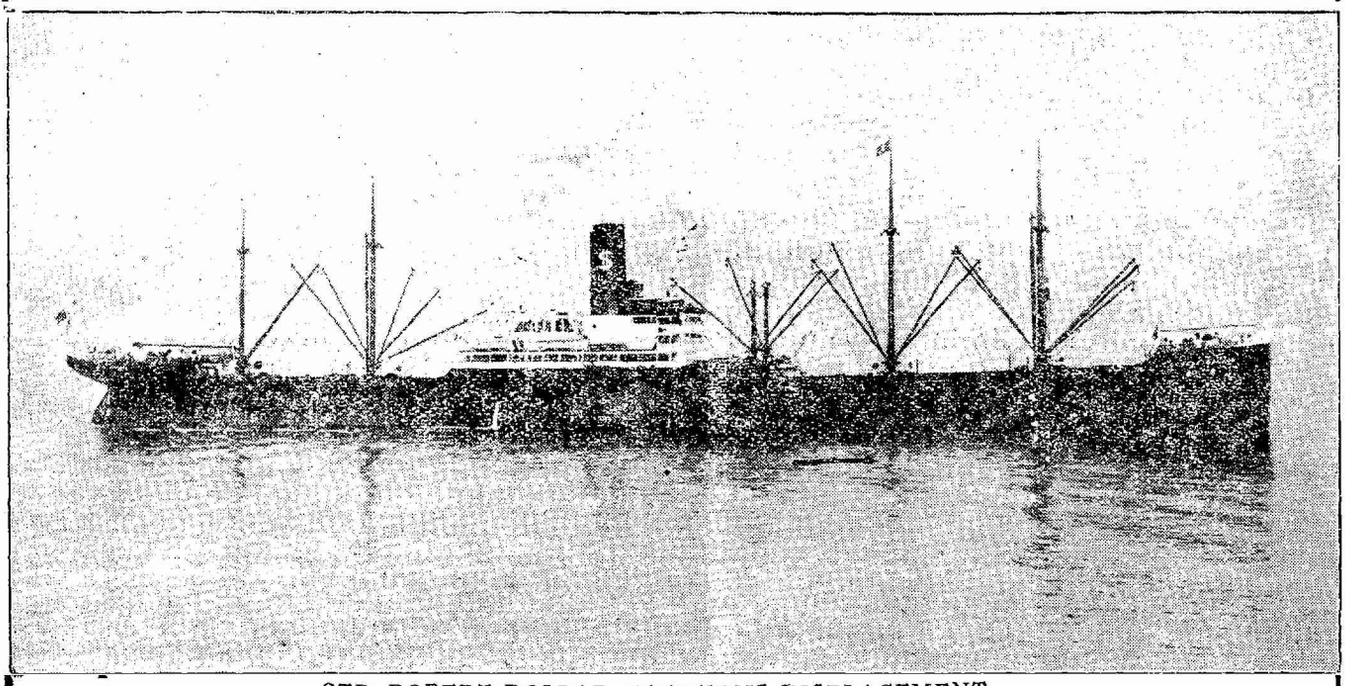

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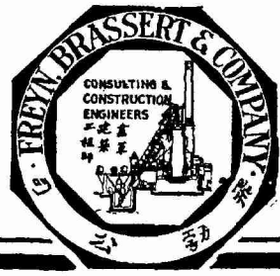

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his accounts has so far not been complied with by the Chinese government, so that he and his supporters are now more audacious and more anti-Soviet than previously, forgetting that although residing in a foreign country, they are still Russian subjects. The despatch of the Soviets placed the reponsibility for the non-settlements of the financial claims of the Ussuri Railway against the Chinese Eastern Railway upon the shoulders of the said general manager.

A report of interest to the general public was that carried in the *Evening News* of March 2, with regard to M. Joffe, Soviet Envoy:

"A report from Legation sources states that M. Joffe, the Soviet Envoy, who is recuperating his health in Japan is secretly negotiating with the Tokyo government in connection with the various outstanding issues in Inner Mongolia involving Russian and Japanese interests. The report adds that M. Joffe has succeeded in reaching an understanding with the Tokio government with regard to the policy of the Soviet government.

Japan seems to have become extremely concerned over the Sino-Japanese Agreement in 1915. The Japanese press have had various reports which represent the general opinion current. The *Eastern News Agency* had the following to say:

"Public opinion is turning the cold shoulder to the reports coming from Peking regarding China's attitude in connection with the Sino-Japanese Agreement of 1915. The political parties, notably the Seiyu-kai and Kensei-kai, are determined to ignore the Chinese proposal, if it should be made at all, while well-informed people do not attach any importance to the question in the belief that the step, said to be taken by the Chinese government, is intended for domestic purposes rather than foreign. Those papers who treat the subject editorially criticize the attitude of China as a step towards the destruction of international integrity.

"The *Tokyo Asahi* says that the attempt to abrogate a Treaty which the Chinese government has legitimately concluded, certainly is not an act one would expect from a country which is eager to maintain its honor At the Washington Conference, the *Asahi* continues, Mr. Root said that an attempt to invalidate an international treaty legitimately concluded on the pretext that it was concluded in contravention to its own wishes would only cause doubt as to whether that country was enjoying independence. An independent country could not make such an attempt unless she admitted that she was not an independent Power. As a matter of fact, however, the Parliament of China had already done this and the government was on the point of doing it also. This could only mean that the Chinese government is trampling underfeet the honor and status of her own country as an independent nation. The *Asahi* concludes that China's attempt to free herself from international obligations entered into by her own government can only be compared to the outrageous act of the Soviet government in cancelling all foreign debts contracted by the preceding government."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 1. Report of Rubber Grower's Association shows need of restriction as manufacturers fear supplies will be inadequate.——Conservative estimate of damage throughout Ireland due to disturbances is £40,000,000, according to London report.

March 2. Soviet Russia is preparing to adopt a capitalistic scheme of government at end of March is report from London.——Bonar Law hints that French troops plan to stay on the Rhine and their plan might be annexation, is a report.——Budget income expectations are exceeded by £706,000 and London report says if any funds are left in treasury at end of year they will be devoted to payment of debts.

March 3. U. S. Postmaster General Work says naming of postmasters should be taken out of hands of the Senators and Members of the House and placed wholly in control of department.

March 4. Anglo-American cooperation is opinion expressed at annual dinner of American University Union at London.——Six U. S. sailors die on U. S. destroyer stationed at Manila due to explosion in boiler room.

March 6. French view on Ruhr situation is that Germans are weakening.——Cambridge University Senate at a meeting pass without opposition a resolution granting degrees to women in laboratory work and arts.——President Harding praises Ambassador Warren to Japan on his work in upbuilding of cordiality between the two nations.——U. S. Senate Committee who investigated oil industry report that Standard Oil companies completely dominate oil industries and control prices from well to

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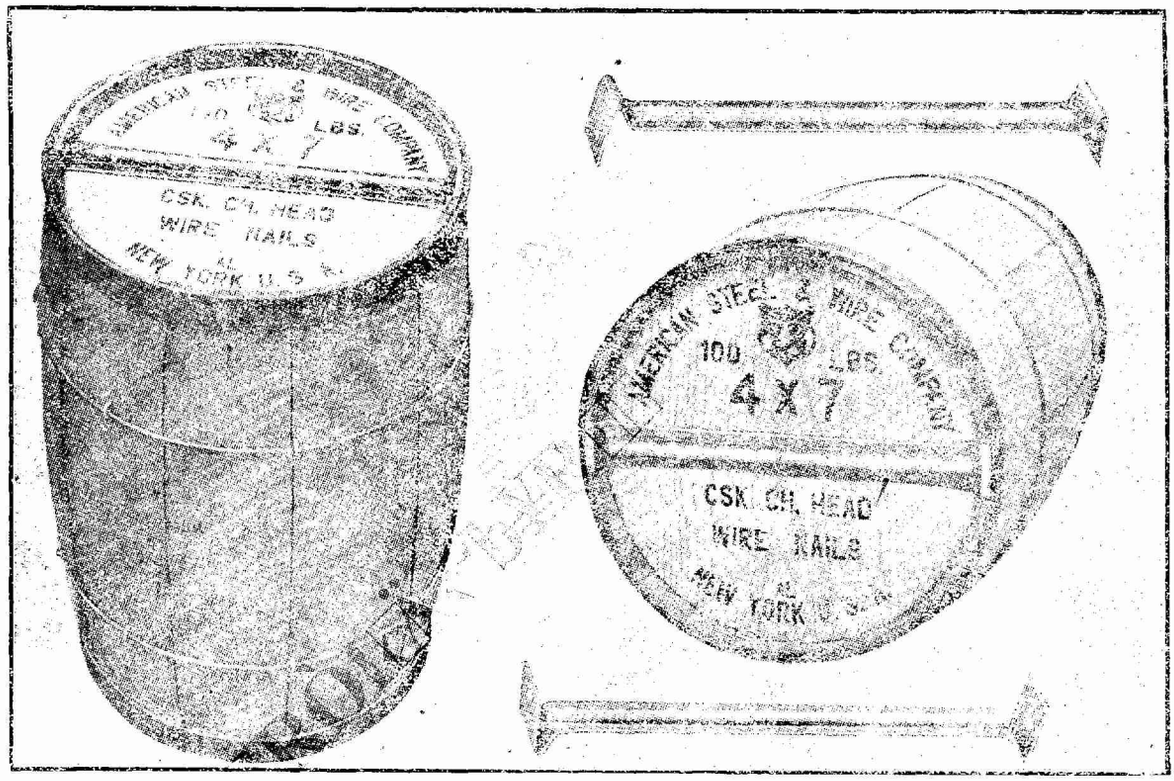

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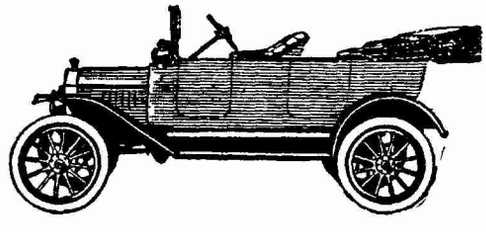

24-080

consumer.——The state of Montana has passed a so-called anti-Japanese bill prohibiting aliens from owning or leasing land in that state.——Persia and Turkey recently signed the Hague convention with regard to opium.——As far as present session is concerned the Senate has disposed of President Harding's proposal that America should become a member of the International Court of Justice.

March 7 Affairs in Ruhr valley are more serious than ever since occupation of French.——President Harding signs alien property bill under the terms of which 93 percent of all alien property seized during the war will be released.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The market during the past week has again been nervous and erratic, but the tendency on the whole has been upward, and the net result of the week's trading has been a considerable advance. The chief feature of the market has been Mills buying and the covering of short commitments induced by the Bullish situation in the World markets.

A rather but not surprising feature of the advance is the complete reversal of the three leading markets, New York and Liverpool having shown surprising strength daily, whilst an advance of over fourteen Rupees was the response on the Bombay mart.

Returning to the near future, as the natural result of our reasoning, as we said last week, we see no reason for materially lower prices, considering the amount of cotton still in the hands of independent farmers. Disregarding for the time being the possibilities of intermediate fluctuations which may be involved in the question as to whether the supply will become available for spinning purposes when required, the present outlook seems to offer no foundation of lower prices in the long run.

Yarn.—The yarn market has been quite firm during the past week, prices advanced four to five taels from last week's level. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales of local spinnings changed hands for export to Szechuen, Swatow, Canton, Newchwang, Chefoo, Tsingtao, Wuhu, Fukien and Kiangse. Over 10,000 bales direct booking with Domestic Mills is recorded at an advance of taels nine to ten from the last low level. As to the future trend of the market, we cannot see how prices can decline owing to the interior marts being practically bare of stock.

Liverpool, March 1, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American,	Spot	16.24	Pence
,, ,,	May	15.63	,,
,, ,,	Jnly	15.36	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, March 1, 1923.

New York Market:—

May	30.23	Cents
July	30.27	,,
October	25.83	,,
December	25.35	,,
January	25.11	,,
Spot	30.40	,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, March 1, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	555	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, March	,,	418	,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March	,,	494	,, ,,

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	46.00	
Shanghai, Spot	,,	41.00	
M-ginned, Sopt	,,	41.00	
Taichong, Spot	,,	42.50	
Shensi, Spot.	,,	44.00	

Market:—*Firm.*

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Shanghai Lumber Market

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Lauan (Philippine)	65.00
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	150.00
With increase of price of Tls. 5.00 for every additional inch in width. (random lengths)	
Hewn Logs	
White Ash (Sen)	70.00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70.00
Katsura	70.00
Oak—selected	75.00
Oak—ordinary average run	60.00
Laths	
1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 8.00 per 1,000 pieces	

	Shanghai Tls. No. 1	No. 2
T. & G. Flooring		
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	95.00	71.00
,, 1" x 6"	97.00	71.00
,, 1¼" x 4"	107.00	
,, 1¼" x 6"	107.00	
Oak 1" & 1¼" x 2" in lengths of 3' & up, average 7'	185.00	
Oak 1" x 1"—gross measure—(¾" face) Lengths 2' & up, average 6'	165.00	
Oak ½" x 2"—gross surface measure— in length of 2' & up, average 6'	150.00	
Oak Parquet in length under 3' 1" x 2" & 3"	155.00	
Oak Parquet ½" x 2" & ½" x 3"—gross surface measure in lengths under 2'	130.00	
Teak & Mahogany Flooring & Parquet	Nominal	

Kiln-dried lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B. M. extra.

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So This Is What's the Matter with China?

That Oriental Peoples, especially the Chinese, have lower blood-pressure than Western nations, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). If we could tell why, he remarks, we might utilize this knowledge to alleviate the high pressure under which so many of our own people are suffering. Some of the contributory causes may be simple diet, with little meat, absence of nervous strain, and increased skin-secretion due to a tropical climate—altho this last would not hold for the northern Chinese. Whatever it may be that keeps the Chinese blood-pressure down, we should like to borrow it or imitate it. Many a high-strung, nervous American, with the top of his head ready to fly off into space, would probably be glad to subsist on Chinese food, and spend his time in meditation on the doctrines of Confucius, if by such means he could obtain relief. Says the journal named above:

"Among the Orientals, the measurements made by McCay on Hindus from Lower Bengal, and the data secured at various times for the Filipinos point uniformly to comparatively low systolic pressure in natives living in the Eastern tropics. Cadbury has more recently compiled the facts for Cantonese and other Chinese young men from the south of China. Their systolic blood-pressure averages from 20 to 30 millimeters of mercury less than the normal for people in Europe and North America. The diastolic pressure of the Chinese is also lower than the generally accepted normal, but by only 10 to 20 millimeters. The Filipinos' diastolic pressure seems to be higher. The average pulse pressure shows little variation from the generally accepted normal, and is, therefore, relatively high.

"It is said that hypertension as a pathologic condition in the Chinese is very unusual. This challenges attention to the low normal arterial blood-pressure of the race, and leads one to inquire into the possible factors that may account for it. Are they applicable to our own conditions of climate, race and civilization?

"Cadbury has excluded the widely used opium, and likewise physical or muscular inferiority, as an explanation, because his best statistics were gathered from active, healthy students beyond the reproach of these implications of drug addiction or poor physique. Small stature and lighter body weight may play a part. The relatively simple diet, largely vegetable in character and including little meat, cannot be overlooked as a possible contributory influence. 'Simplicity of life' and 'absence of nervous strain' are claims which it is difficult to evaluate. Several writers have suggested that the secretory function of the skin is increased, and probably the normal surface resistance and vasomotor tension necessary to produce the required surface heat of temperat climates is greatly diminished in the tropics the year round.

"To detect the fundamental factor responsible for the vascular conditions in the Chinese might mean the discovery of the best way to avert hypertension among our people."

Literary Digest for January, 13, 1923.

MEDICAL OFFICER

American, two years in China as physician for mining company, desires similar position with industrial plant. College graduate, large experience in tropical and industrial medicine. Excellent recommendations. At present, in America. Address inquiries to Medical Officer, care, Weekly Review.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 28, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Our last circular was published on the 14th February. The London price of silver remained practically unchanged until the 22nd inst. Since that date a rise of 3/8d. has taken place in the spot rate to 31 3/8d., forward silver at 31 1/2d. is 1/16d. up

Our official rate for T/T on London has followed silver and at 3/0 1/2d. is 1/2d. up. The rise in the price of silver appears to be due to purchases by China, which the Banks have been able to make against cover provided by our local speculators who with the opening of the market after Chinese New Year came out as strong sellers of Gold T/T in Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen. Their operations appear to be based on a temporary shortage of silver locally and the prospects of improved exports. The former factor is likely to prove of a temporary nature, and the latter is likely to defeat its own object and leave the Gold Dealers with an oversold position in Gold which they will find it difficult to get out of. Under these conditions our market closed strong with 3/2 1/4d. offered for cash "T/T on London," 3/2d. for April and 3/1 7/8d. for June delivery. Our stocks of silver show an increase, and we estimate that Tls. 4,000,000 value of silver is due to arrive by about the middle of March. Further purchases of silver have been made which will arrive in due course.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,800,000 an increase of Tls. 708,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 29,500,000 an increase of $ 640,000.

Estimated value Tls. 45,040,000 as against Tls. 54,372,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for February	Thursday Feb. 15	Wednes. Thursday Feb. 21 22	Friday Saturday Feb. 23 24	Monday Tuesday Feb. 26 27	Wednes. Feb. 28
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.337	3/0	3/0 3/0	3/0 1/4 3/0 1/4	3/0 1/2 3/0 1/2	3/1
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/8 3/0 1/8	3/0 3/8 3/0 3/8	3/0 3/8 3/0 3/8	3/1 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 1/4	3/0 1/4 3/0 1/4	3/0 1/2 3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2 3/0 3/4	3/1 1/4
T/T India	222.637	223 1/4	224 1/4 223 1/4	223 223 3/4	223 3/4 225 1/2	228 1/4
T/T France	1,155 000	1170	1160 1155	1170 1170	1175 1165	1185
T/T N. Y.	70.950	70 1/2	70 3/4 70 1/2	71 1/2 71 1/4	71 71 1/2	72 1/2
T/T H'kong	73.987	74	74 73 3/4	74 74	74 74	74
T/T Japan	68.526	69	68 3/4 68 3/4	68 68	68 67 7/8	67
T/T Batavia	181.625	180	180 180	182 182	182 183	185 1/2
T/T Straits	77.600	78 1/2	78 1/4 78 1/4	77 3/4 77 3/4	77 3/4 77 1/4	76 1/4
Bk's buying rates						
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.337	3/2	3/2 3/2	3/2 1/4 3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4 3/2 1/4	
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/4 3/2 1/4	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2 3/2 3/4	3/3 1/4
5m/s ,, D/A	3/2.837	3/2 1/4	3/2 1/2 3/2 1/2	3/2 3/4 3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4 3/3	3/3 1/4
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,205.000	1220	1210 1205	1220 1210	1225 1215	1235
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.462	73 3/4	74 1/4 74 1/4	74 3/4 74 3/4	74 1/4 75 1/4	76
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74 1/4	74 1/4 74 1/4	75 1/4 75 1/4	75 75 1/8	76 1/2

†Based on Bnk's Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling Bullion.	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	Feb. 23	Feb. 24	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	Feb. 28
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 1/16	30 1/16	30 3/4	31	31	31	31 1/8	31 1/8
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$62 1/8	64 1/8	64 3/8	Holiday N. Y.	64 1/8	64 3/8	65 1/8	66
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 331.40	Tls. 332.90	Tls. 328.80	Tls. 329.40	Tls. 326.60	Tls. 325.10	Tls. 320.80	Tls. 317.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.975	72.1625	72.125	72.0625	72.0625	72.0625	72.0875	72.0375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	Nil	Nil	Nil	1%	1 1/2%	Nil	2%	2 1/2%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount		3%	London on Paris	T/T 76.830
Bank of France rate of discount		4 1/2%	London on Germany	T/T 106.70
London open Market rate of Dis	3 m/s.	2 7/16%	New York on London	T/T 471
,, ,,	4	2 7/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 1/16
,, ,,	6	2 5/8%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3 5/16
			Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/0 5/8

New Books and Publications

Travels in Eastern Thibet

Travels in Eastern Thibet, by Eric Teichman. Published by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, London.

OF recent years many books have been published on the Far East, taking up respectively the various problems and questions concerning China, Manchuria, Japan, Russia, the Philippines, and now we have a most readable book on Eastern Thibet, the far away country bordered on one side by India and on the other by China. Eric Teichman, C. I. E., B. A., is the author who has laid before his readers in a clear manner, this country with a description of its people, their customs, and not the least interesting part of the book is the way in which Mr. Teichman explains in detail the Thibetan and Chinese question. He traces the history of Thibet from the time when the Thibetans came in contact with their neighboring countries and the various difficulties which followed, with trade and government.

The author was peculiarily well situated to write as he chanced to find himself stationed in Western China, as a member of the British Consular Service, when hostilities broke out between the Chinese and Thibetans on the border in 1918. To the account of his journey is prefixed an historical introduction, and included in the book is a valuable list of maps and pictures, illustrating all the country and places described in his travels.

Mr. Teichman has followed the history of the Sino-Thibetan relations from the Chinese side with close attention and has in a way attempted to offer a solution of the China-Thibetan Question. Since the Chinese government in the year of 1918 was in a state of turmoil, it devolved upon the author, "in accordance with Great Britain's policy of promoting peace between China and Thibet, to offer his services as mediator between the local frontier leaders on both sides, with a view to the restoration of peace on the border pending a final settlement of the boundary question by negotiating with the Central government of China when the latter should once more be in a position to deal with Thibetan affairs."

He takes us on long and arduous journeys through regions mostly untraveled, which ever affords an interesting pastime filled with excitement. He has stated the questions at issue regarding the relations of Thibet and India and China, her neighbors on the South and North from the early days down to the end of the year 1918, and while they are easy to state the author says they are not easy of solution. Thibet seeks autonomy and freedom from interference in her internal affairs on the part of China, India, or any other Power, and would extend her boundaries to embrace all those parts of High Asia inhabited by peoples of the Thibetan race. India in this respect recognizes that satisfactory relations and friendly intercourse can only be maintained by direct dealings with a responsible Thibetan government, without the intervention of Chinese authority, and supports the Thibetan demand for internal autonomy. China, in turn then, is suspicious of India's motives, ever mindful of the fate of Korea, while recognizing in principle the justice of the Thibetan demand for autonomy, seeks as far as possible to assert herself in Thibet, and to restrict the boundaries of the dominion by incorporating in China proper many frontier districts inhabited by peoples of the Thibetan race.

This trouble dragged on through the Great War, when no one had the time or desire to attend to the Thibetan Question, and shortly before the termination of the war, peace was again restored on the border in 1918. Since that time, however, the author states, new obstacles to a definite settlement have arisen, namely the disunited state of China and the lack of control exercised by the Peking government over the Western provinces and the Thibetan frontier.

The author states that the book is not "official in any way as there are no secrets to be made public, nor is the writer aware there are any to divulge." He shows great admiration for the Chinese and of their many outstanding qualities, and at the same time cannot avoid strong feelings of sympathy with the Thibetans in their gallant struggle for autonomy and regret that the Chinese should in this case have placed themselves so much in the wrong.

Mr. Teichman spoke in the preface of his book of the many changes which have taken place since the writing of the book and the well-known figures who have passed from the scene. The Kalon Lama and the eh-Rajah of Chala who died in the summer of 1922, and Dr. Shelton of the American Mission at Batang who was ambushed and shot by brigands in Chinese territory when returning from a tour. Perhaps there are a few too many details for the average reader who could not remember the numerous names mentioned, if he tried. However, for people who have traveled in Western China or have been especially interested in this particular country, this criticism, if it is a criticism, would be overruled.

M. C. P.

Shanghai, March 1, 1923.

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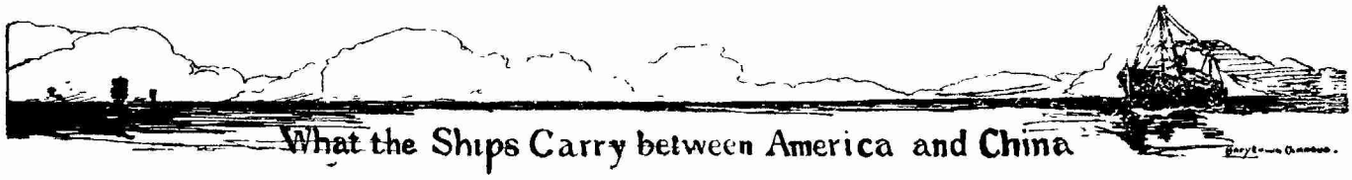

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1 26 equal Gold $1)

S. S. President Pierce, February 3.

To Honolulu.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	0.40
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	449

To Los Angeles.

Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,237

To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.27
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	6.26
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	305
Gunpowder, other Ports	,,	4
Young Hyson, ,,	,,	32
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	765
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	22
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	225
Skins, Weasel, with Tails	Pcs.	5,000
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	6,844

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 5	Pls.	4.26
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 34	,,	34.23
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	3

To South River.

Silk, Waste:		
Other Ports, Bls. 51	,,	180 98

To Baltimore.

Straw Braid, White	,,	69

To Philadelphia.

Wool, Camels'	,,	201

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 50	,,	50.86
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 56	Pls.	55.33
White, other Ports, Bls. 9	,,	9
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 5	Pls.	4.67
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	9 90
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.02
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 430	Pls	431 07
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	45 69
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	49.74
Camphor	,,	100
Chinaware, Fine	,,	75
Cotton Waste	,,	93
Feathers	Pls.	272
Hair, Goat	,,	11
Hair, Human	,,	99
Intestines, Pigs' Salted	,,	104
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	26
Straw, Braid, White	,,	17
Wool, Camels'	,,	88
Wool, Sheep's	,,	525
Skin Crosses, Kid	Pcs.	3,424
Skin Crosses, Lamb	,,	1,480
Skins, Fox	,,	1,018
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	88,495
Skins, Kid	,,	2,440
Skins, Kolinsky	,,	5,000
Skins, Lamb	,,	43,203
Skins, Marmot	,,	5,000
Skins, Rabbit	,,	20,971
Skins, Raccoon	,,	2,000
Skins, Weasel	,,	5,000
Skins, Wolf	,,	487
Mats, Rush	,,	25,200
Musk	Taels	306
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	33,347

S S. City of Bagdad, from U. S. A, February 1.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	2,415
Woolen Roller Cloth	,,	200
Iron Bolts and Nuts	Pls.	92
Iron Wire, Defective	,,	1,686
Iron Rails	,,	311
Iron Sheets	,,	49
Iron Tubes	,,	227
Iron, Galvanized:		
Tubes	,,	124
Glucose	,,	103
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	1,253
Ink, Printing	,,	94
Paper, Writing	,,	77
Paper, Unclassed	,,	45
Pitch	,,	38
Soda, Caustic	,,	84
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	138
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	9
Motor-cars	Pcs.	4
Motor-cycles	,,	12
Oilcloth	,,	50
Scales	,,	16
Coffee, in Tins	Doz.	30
Cigars	Mille	8
Cigarettes	Mille	75,000
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	20,685

S. S. President Wilson, from U.S.A., February 1.

Shirtings, White, Plan.	Pcs.	36
Lemons Fresh	,,	103,500
Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	353
Iron, Pipes Fittings	Pls.	21
Canned Asparagus	,,	18
Canned Fruits	,,	159
Fruits, Dried	,,	23
Ink, Printing	,,	78
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	2,127
Leather, Calf	,,	7
Leather, Sole	,,	201
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Oranges, Fresh	,,	43
Paper, Cardboard	,,	1,621
Raisins	,,	225
Sugar of Milk	,,	75
Sugar, Cube	,,	7
Canned Vegetables	Doz.	550
Hats	,,	13
Cigarettes	Mille	59,500
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	25,641
Shoes	Pairs	309
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	625,821

S.S President Jackson, from U.S.A., February 1.

Iron Bars	Pls.	5,062
Iron Pipe Fittings	,,	78
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,485
Gerrings, Salt	,,	3,728
Ink, Printing	,,	284
Varnish	,,	9
Wheat	,,	7,500
Typewriters	Pcs.	2
Hats	Doz.	12
Cigarettes	Mille	43,250

S. S. Dewey, from U. S. A., February 3.

Bones, Cow	Pls.	10
Oil, Kerosene, in cases	Galls.	364,000
Oil, Kerosene, in Bulk	Galls.	25,000
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	9,662
Turpentine	Galls.	833
Canned Sardines	Doz.	100

S. S. President McKinley, February 6.

To Seattle.

Cotton Waste	Pls.	758
Egg, Albumen, Moist	,,	16
Egg, Yolk, Moist	,,	23
Egg, Whole, Frozen	,,	16
Groundnut, Kernels	,,	225
Skins, Kid	Pcs.	12,000
Skins, Lamb	,,	2,200
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	685
Foreign Goods.		
Cylinders	Pcs.	15

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 40	Pls.	40 21
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	206
Skins, Sole	,,	22
Skins, Squirrel	,,	650
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	193

To Buffalo.

Intestines, Pigs' Salted	Pls.	230
Intestines, Sheep's ,,	,,	4

To Baltimore.

Bristles	,,	45

To Philadelphia.

Cotton Waste	,,	76
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,168

To Boston.

Cotton Waste	Pls.	194
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	203

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 10	Pls.	10.20
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 307	Pls.	305.49
White, other Ports, Bls. 27	,,	26.93
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 7	Pls.	7.14
Yellow, other Ports, Bls. 8	,,	8 03
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 131	,,	131.52
Silk, Raw, Not Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 15	,,	14.88
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	18.63
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	89 48
Bristles	,,	54
Camphor	,,	27
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	90
Chinaware, Coarse	,,	100
Chinaware, Fine	,,	97
Feathers	,,	12
Groundnut, Kernels	,,	840
Hair, Human	,,	12
Hides, Cow	,,	162
Intestines, Goats' Salted	,,	9
Intestines, Pigs'	,,	192
Intestines Sheep's	,,	29
Straw Braid, White	,,	7
Feathers, Peacock	Pcs.	43,000
Skin Mats, Dog	,,	5,000
Skins Kid	Pcs.	35,780
Skins, Lamb	,,	34,861
Skins, Wolf	,,	624
Carpets	,,	41,612

S. S. William Penn, February 6.

To Wilmington.

Skins, Goat, Untanned	Pcs.	30,600

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:		
Shanghai Bls. 17	Pls.	52.84

To New York.

Beans	,,	840
Camphor	,,	50
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 22	,,	51
Cotton Waste	,,	149
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	20
Hides, Cow	,,	243
Nutgalls	,,	252
Carpets	Hk. Pls.	126

S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., February 6.

Herrings Salt	Pls.	1,995
Wheat	,,	30,000
Bedsteads	Pcs.	1,112
Cigarettes	Mille	67,500

S. S. Hague Maru, from U. S. A., February 6.

Iron Tacks	Pls.	84
Acid, Boracic	,,	168
Bones, Cow	,,	46
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,267
Turpentine	Galls.	833

S.S. Mandasan Maru, from U.S.A., February 5.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	16,824
Wheat	,,	45,000

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Japan in Manchuria.

References: Pp. 4-5.

Questions: 1. From what authority are the quotations in this article made? 2. Why are two dates used in the title of this article? 3. When were arrangements made for the building of the Chinese Eastern Railway? 4. When was the Liaotung Peninsula leased, and to whom? 5. What was the origin of the term 'South Manchurian Railway'? 6. At what time and how were these two railroads placed under separate systems? 7. What is the earliest date at which China may be allowed to obtain control of the South Manchurian Railway? 8. What effect have the treaties of 1915 on this matter? 9. What is the object of the writer in this article?

Topic 2: Ineligibility for Citizenship in the United States.

References: Pp. 6-7.

Questions: 1. What is naturalization? 2. Is there any other way than nationalization by which a person of Indian or Mongolian blood can become a citizen of the U. S.? 3. What is the position of the Supreme Court as shown by the cases referred to here? 4. What is the significance of paragraph 7, column 1, p. 6? 5. What is the meaning of Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes? 6. Account for the lack of interest in these cases in Eastern newspapers. 7. Why are the Western states pleased at the decisions of the Supreme Court? 8. By what means can a European become a citizen of China?

Topic 3: Jurisdiction over Foreigners in Siam.

References: Pp. 7-8,10,12. Also previous issue of the *Review*.

Questions: 1. Of what type was the Bowering Treaty? How many treaties of this type were entered into by Siam? 2. What was the object of the treaty of 1874 between Siam and the government of India? What is dacoity? 4. Where is the origin of the international courts in Siam to be found? 5. Of what importance was the treaty with Japan of 1898? 6. By what steps did French subjects come under the jurisdiction of Siam?

Topic 4: Party Strife in Japan.

References: P. 34.

Questions: 1. What is the origin, and what is the tone, of the quotation here given? 2. What comparison is made with party organization and government in England? 3. How long have parties been powerful in England? in Japan? in China? 4. What is the relation in England of the parties toward local government? 5. What is the position of the Speaker of the House in England? in Japan?

Topic 5: Guesses as to American Presidential Possibilities.

References: P. 5.

Questions: 1. For how long a term is an American President elected? 2. How long has Mr. Harding been President of the United States? 3. What do these guesses and suggestions at this time show as to interest in Presidential elections in the U. S.? 4. Who is Mr. McAdoo, and how did he distinguish himself during the Administration of President Wilson?

Topic 6: British Viewpoint on Extraterritoriality.

References: P. 2.

Questions: 1. Why is the view of Mr. Kennett as quoted here of importance? 2. What is the first question that is generally thought of when the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality is mentioned? 3. What other aspects of the subject are mentioned by Mr. Kennett? 4. What is Company law? 5. What is said as to the attitude of many Chinese toward the abolition of extraterritoriality? 6. What conclusion is reached?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Dr. Sun and the Hongkong Government.

References: Pp. 1-2.

Questions: 1. How was Dr. Sun received by the authorities of Hongkong? 2. What is said as to the strained relations between Hongkong and Canton a year ago? 3. Until quite recently what has been Dr. Sun's attitude toward the English? What did he say about them and the government of Hongkong at the University of Hongkong? 4. In what way is Hongkong dependent upon Canton? Need it permanently remain so? 5. What is the origin of the term "burying the hatchet"?

Topic 2: Good Citizenship in Shanghai.

References: P. 4.

Questions: 1. What are mentioned as the keynotes of good government? 2. In what ways have foreigners, and Chinese, contributed to the greatness of Shanghai? 3. How is this city governed? 4. By whom are the Councillors elected? 5. What are the powers of the foreign consuls in Shanghai? 6. What suggestions are made as to improving conditions in Shanghai? By whom should these changes be made?

Topic 3: The Chinese Legal System.

References: Pp. 12.14,16.

Questions: 1. Is it of any significance that the Penal Law remained for so long "the only written code of China"? 2. Who drew up the code of Commercial law? When? 3. What is the difference between Civil and Criminal law? What is trial by jury? 4. Can you explain the development of codified law in China during the years preceding the Revolution? 5. To what extent has this work gone on since the Revolution? 6. What can you say as to contrast between the Continental legal system and the Anglo-American system? 7. What are the two things to be remembered when codes of law are prepared for China?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Chinese Business Morality.

References: P. 2.

Questions: 1. What is meant by business morality? 2. What has been the past reputation of the Chinese for business morality? 3. What criticism is made by Mr. Johnstone? 4. What is a contract? 5. What has the editor of the *Review* to say about the decline of business morality "all over the world"? 6. What other explanations are given?

Topic 2: Conference of British Chambers of Commerce.

References: Pp. 18,20.

Questions: 1. How many commercial centres were represented in this conference? 2. What subjects were discussed? 3. What resolution was made in reference to copper currency in China? Why? 4. What was argued as to the wisdom of having provincial mints in China?

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24-085

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Mar. 5. 1923, Cause No. 1977 Alfred Kohlberg v. A. F. Thane & Co. motion to dismiss.

" 5, " " " 1740 Lan D. Chao v. E. M. van Bergen motion to set.

" 5, " " " 1941 Lawrence K. Kentwell v. The China Press Inc., motion to set.

" 5, " " " 1856 Yu Fong Steamship Co. v. W. Katz & Co.; testimony of Gustav Baidin.

MARY G. RABENOW, PLAINTIFF vs. PAULINE A GRIMES AND ANDREW H. WOODS, DEFENDANTS.

(Continued from last week)

As to defendant Woods it will be observed that the complaint does not charge him with uttering any—

> "base and defamatory words which tend to the prejudice of the reputation, office, trade, business or means of getting a living of plaintiff"

and such the language must be in order to render it slanderous. [2] The statement that "plaintiff is ill and had to stay with the defendant" certainly does not constitute such language and the accompanying averments regarding defendant Woods indicate a desire to help rather than injure her. It is true that at its close the complaint alleges that as soon as the said defendant knew about a certain situation "he influenced them against me" but does not allege that he used any defamatory words nor that his influence was wrongful or malicious. For aught that appears from the complaint he may have exerted his influence for what was or at least was believed to be, plaintiff's good on the assumption that she was physically unable at the time to fill the situation and needed to rest. A careful reading of the complaint fails to disclose any averment against defendant Woods which charges an actionable wrong against plaintiff.

We have no alternative, therefore, but to sustain both demurrers.

It is so ordered.

YU YAR CHUAN, PLAINTIFF, vs. SHIPPERS COMMERCIAL CORPORATION, DEFENDANT.

Cause No. 1003; Field October 2, 1922.

SYLLABUS

(By the Court.)

1. **Contracts:** AGENCY: Where a party represented by a corporation to be its "general manager for China" signs for it printed memoranda in his possession it will be presumed in the absence of other evidence that he did so with authority.
2. ID.: PLEADING: NEGATIVE PREGNANT. A denial "that the defendant contracted with the plaintiff by three contracts in writing on or about July 12, 1919" is not a denial that the parties contracted at all.
3. ID.: ID.: An averment in the same pleading that "said contracts * * * provide" etc., amounts to a recognition that said parties contracted.
4. ID.: THE MEASURE OF DAMAGES for the breach of a contract for the sale of personalty is the difference between the contract and market price at the time and place of delivery.
5. ID.: ID.: LOSS OF PROFITS is allowable only upon competent evidence and so far as reasonably in contemplation of the parties when the contract was made.

Richard T. Evans, Esquire, for plaintiff;
Messrs. Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

This is an action for damages for the nonperformance of contracts for the sale and delivery of 3400 cases of soap.

The original instruments designated as "contracts" are in evidence and are typewritten on printed blank forms with the printed signature "Shippers Commercial Corporation by K. D. MacLean", the latter signature being written. It is now objected that there is no testimony of MacLean's authority to sign for defendant. Literally this is correct but the state of the record is such that testimony to that effect seems unnecessary. At the very outset of the trial, defendant moved for a continuance on the

2. Cyc. XXV, 248.

(By the Commissioner)

March 3, 1923, Cause No.	2091	U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan, plea of guilty.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2093	U. S. v. Jas Crevling, plea of not guilty, testimony taken of William Fredericks, Frederick J. Doylend, Thomas Dorrell, Henry Skelton, Kao Loh Ding, Liu Pah Yong, Hang Vung Sung, Ho Gee Sung, and Inspector Kinniple.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2089	U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm, plea of guilty.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2097	U. S. v. G. S. Schloss, plea of not guilty, testimony taken of Kau Ah Yeu, Yih Ling Sun, G. S. Schloss and Mrs. E. E. Sieffert.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2092	U. S. v. C. J. Kosel, plea of not guilty; testimony taken of Yang Gee Doh, C. P. C. 371, Suck Pei San, A. M. Remedios, Insp. O'Toole C. J. Kosel and Mrs. Kosel.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2043	Shanghai Municipal Council v. S. B. Fair, testimony taken of E. T. Maitland.

Judgments and Orders:

Mar. 2, 1923, Cause No.	1484	In re Esther H. Butler's Estate: order closing administration.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,,	727	In re Nels A. Swenson's estate: order closing administration.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,,	2106	In re Frank R. King's estate: order.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,,	1977	Alfred Kohlberg v. A. F. Thane & Co.: order dismissing cause.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,,	2016	In re W. H. Sears' estate: order.
,, 2, ,, ,, ,,	2106	In re Frank R. King's estate: oath of Administratrix, letters of administration.

(By the Commissioner)

March 3, 1923, Cause No.	2043	Shanghai Municipal Council v. S B. Fair; judgment for plaintiff.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2091	U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan: defendant assessed costs and warned.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2093	U. S. v. Jas. Crevling: defendant acquitted.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2089	U. S. v. F. W. Schlobohm: defendant warned and assessed costs.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2097	U. S. v. G. S. Schloss: defendant acquitted.
,, 3, ,, ,, ,,	2092	U. S. v. C. J. Kosel: defendant warned and assessed costs

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 27, 1923, Cause No.	2089	U. S. v. Y. W. Schlobohm: complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,,	2090	U. S. v. R. L. Moore, complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,,	2091	U. S. v. L. W. Hartigan, complaint.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,,	1249	C. W. Wallerich v. E. Block: stipulation for dismissal.
,, 27, ,, ,, ,,	2092	U. S. v. C. J. Kosel, complaint warrant issued.
,, 28, ,, ,, ,,	2095	Olivier & Co. v. The Kearney Co. et al.: complaint, summons issued.

ground that "the manager for China of the defendant company is at present in Shanghai and will not arrive until Thursday evening." Later defendant's counsel offered in evidence the "letters written by witness to Mr. MacLean the manager of the defendant company" (R. 12). Finally, in cross-examining one of plaintiff's witnesses, defendant's counsel inquired, "Inasmuch as Mr. MacLean is not here may I reserve the right to cross-examine the witness again if Mr. MacLean so desires?"

It would seen to be a fair inference that defendant's "manager for China" whose presence at the trial was deemed so essential that the cross-examination was deferred pending his arrival, did not exceed his authority in signing the printed blanks used by his company.

However, we need not depend wholly on inference. The complaint as amended alleges—

> "That on or about July 12, 1919, plaintiff contracted with defendant for the supply of 3400 cases of soap by three contracts, marked Peking No. 1, Peking No. 2, and Peking No. 3, (whereof copies are hereto annexed). By Contract Peking No. 1, defendant agreed to supply plaintiff with 200 cases of 50 lbs. each 'Lennox' brand soap, immediate shipment, at gold $6.35 per case C.I.F. Peking." (par. 3)

The answer—

> "Admits all the statements made in paragraph three (3) of the complaint except that the defendant contracted with the Plaintiff by three (3) contracts in writing on or about July 12th, 1919, which said statement the defendant denies." (par. 2)

The denial in this paragraph seems equivalent to what is known as a "negative pregnant," [1] i. e. it denies "that the defendant contracted with the plaintiff by three contracts in writing on or about July 12 1919," but does not deny that the parties contracted at any time. On the contrary the answer later avers This appears to be a sufficient admission that the instruments referred to are contracts.

The further objection that there is no proof of non-performance likewise appears to be disposed of by the answer which alleges "that said defendant has been unable to deliver said soap" etc., and then proceeds to specify grounds which would relieve defendant of the obligation to deliver but of which there is no proof. The answer does not, however, suggest any unwillingness on plaintiff's part to receive the soap and in view of defendant's admitted non-performance it seems hardly in a position to demand proof of plaintiff's willingness to accept delivery; the plaintiff when asked whether there had been any large quantity of soap in Tientsin since the preceding November answered, "I cannot tell; I only wait for his goods." This appears quite sufficient.

The only remaining question is as to the amount of plaintiff's damages, concerning which the evidence is, unfortunately, meager. The normal measure of damages for the breach of contract for the sale of personalty is the difference between the market price

1. Cyc. XXXI, 203, where it is observed:

> "A negative pregnant is such form of a negative expression as may carry with it an affirmative. It arises from a too literal denial of the allegations of the declaration or complaint, or from a denial which is too large, tendering issue on more than is alleged. A negative pregnant is generally held not to raise a material issue, and the consequences are the same as when, for any other reason, an answer admits plaintiff's allegations without denying or avoiding them."

Feb.	28,	1923,	Cause	No.	2088	Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel & Co., Inc. marshal's return
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1732	W. A. Rumpf v. W. E. Maloney & Co. marshal's return
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	2092	U. S. v. C. J. Kosel, marshal's return and bond.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	2093	U. S. v. Jas Crevling, complaint.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	2094	U.S. v. Warran Achuck, complaint.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	1858	Yu Fong S. S. co. v. William Katz & Co.: plaintiff's reply.
,,	28,	,,	,,	,,	M. E.	Articles of Incorporation, China National Press Corporation.
March	1,	,,	,,	,,	2096	Homer W. Brooke v. Maie Ellis Brooke, complaint, summons issued.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1977	Alfred Kohlberg Inc. v. A. F. Thane & Co. motion to dismiss.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	2095	Olivier & Co., v. The Kearny Co., et al. marshal's return.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1800	Banque Belge pour L'Etranger v. Montgomery, Ward & Co: exception to decision and judgment.
,,	1,	,,	,,	,,	1916	Joseph Fremont v. North China Cold Storage Co., Inc. petition to dismiss.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	2096	Homer W. Brooke v. Maie Ellis Brooke: marshal's return.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	2097	U. S. v. G. S. Schloss: complaint, warrant, marshal's return.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1740	Lan D. Chao v. E. M. van Bergen: motion to set.
Mar.	2,	1923,	Cause	No.	1941	Lawrence K. Kentweell v. China Press Inc.: motion to set.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	M. E.	Articles of Incorporation of The Precision Machine Works, Ltd.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1032	L. van der Stegen, doing business under the firm name and style of the Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss Hesslein & Co.- stipulation to extend time for defendant's answer.
,,	2,	,,	,,	,,	1484	In re Esther H. Butler's will: order closing administration.
,,	3,	,,	,,	,,	2087	M. J. Pocha v. L. F. Kearny: defendant's answer.
,,	3,	,,	,,	,,	727	In re Nels A. Swenson's estate: order closing administration
,,	3,	,,	,,	,,	2099	U. S. v. George Bruce: complaint, warrant issued.
,,	3,	,,	,,	,,	2098	Wing Tah Co., Chen Vung Wei, v. Charles T. Bowe: complaint, summons issued
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	1990	Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press: receiver's reply to objections, etc.
,,	5,	,,	,,	,,	2106	In re Frank R. King's will: petition, depositions, order.
,,	6,	,,	,,	,,	1355	Universal Tobacco Leaf Co. v. the Barber Steamship Lines, Inc. stipulation for extending time for defendant's reply.
,,	6,	,,	,,	,,	2099	U. S. v. George Bruce, marshal's return.
,,	6,	,,	,,	,,	2107	F. W. Schlobohm v. F. Fernandez: complaint, summons issued.
,,	6,	,,	,,	,,	2108	U. S. v. R. J. Herbert, complaint.

and the contract price at the time agreed upon for delivery. [2] The memoranda of sale are undated but the testimony (p. 9) is that they were signed in the latter part of August, 1919. They called for immediate shipment but allowed "60 days to clear cargo," so that plaintiff would be entitled to delivery some time in the Autumn of that year. One of them, the smallest order, calls for "Lennox Soap" (200 cases), another for soap "similar to Lenox" (1600 cases), while the third is for 1600 cases "similar to design of 'Sunlight Soap' sample accompanying, colour, smell and lather to be similar to 'Lenox Soap'." The testimony (pp. 2,5) was that at the time of the trial no "Lenox" soap was obtainable in the Tientsin market but that "Sunlight" soap, which was not of as good quality, was selling, when last obtainable, at $7.18 per case delivered at the godown in Tientsin. The contracts, however, call for delivery "C. I. F. Peking" and the further testimony is that the charges for freight, duty, etc., would run the price up to $7.37 per case delivered in Peking. The contract price is $6.35 per case and the difference between the contract and market price is therefore 98 cents per case or a total on 3400 cases of $3,332.00.

Plaintiff also claims special damages "for the loss of his profits on resale." But we find no evidence on which to base such damages even if they were allowable. If he had resold immediately at the contract price his profits would have been covered by the item just computed for we certainly cannot presume that he would have sold at a higher price. Moreover, the rule is well settled in this Court that loss of profits is allowable only so far as it could reasonably have been foreseen by the parties when contracting.[3]

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff have and recover from defendant the sum of Mex. $3,332.00 together with his costs, and in view of the fact that the delay in disposing of this case is due to defendant's application for time to take depositions, which were never taken, interest at twelve per centum per annum will be allowed from October 21, 1919[4]

2. Dolph v. Troy etc. Co., 28 Fed., 553, 557.
3. King Ping Kee v. American Food Manufacturing Co., I Extraterritorial Cases, 735; Davis v. Tsu En Sung, Id. 919.
4. Everett v. Swayne & Hoyt, I Extraterritorial Cases, 867.

SESSION AT CANTON, CHINA

Hearings:

Feb.	21,	1923,	Cause	No.	1323,	Lin Yung Kiang et al. v. N. Hashim; testimony taken of Van Shin Ching and Najib Hashim.
,,	23,	,,	,,	,,	1323,	Lin Yung Kiang et al. v. N. Hashim; testimony taken of Najib Hashim, Louise Hashim; Van Shin Ching recalled; case submitted.
,,	23,	,,	,,	,,	2100,	Gerin, Drevard & Co. v Hashim & Jackson, Inc.; on application for order of reference.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb.	23,	1923,	Cause	No.	2100,	Gerin, Drevard & Co. v. Hashim & Jackson, Inc.; judgment for defendant.
,,	23,	,,	,,	,,	1323,	Lin Yung Kiang et al. v. N. Hashim; judgment for defendant.
,,	24,	,,	,,	,,	1326,	Hogg, Karanjia & Co. Ltd. v. W. F. Cary; dismissal.
,,	24,	,,	,,	,,	2101,	The Sun Company, Ltd. v. Charles S. Paget; judgment for plaintiff.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb.	21,	1923,	Cause	No.	1323,	Lin Yung Kiang et al. v. N. Hashim, answer.
,,	23,	,,	,,	,,	2100,	Gerin, Drevard & Co. v. Hashim & Jackson, Inc.; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons; answer.
,,	24,	,,	,,	,,	2101,	The Sun Company, Ltd. v. Charles S. Paget; complaint; summons issued; marshal's return of summons; stipulation.